U.S. ELECTION SPECIAL

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Clinton: Voters Demand Cooperation

President Calls for End To 'Politics of Division'

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Wednesday celebrated his decisive victory over Bob Dole but, facing at least two more years of divided government, extended a hand of conciliation to Republicans and called on the country to "put aside the politics of division and build America's community together."

Republicans, who held on to both houses of Congress for the first time in 66 years, said they would try to work with the president.

"If he's really sincere about many of the positions that he took in the campaign," said Senator Trent Lott, who succeeded Mr. Dole as majority leader in June, "we'll be able to work together."

Financial markets responded positively to the election results, with stock prices rising and the dollar gaining ground against most major currencies.

Mr. Clinton and the Republicans alike received a hesitant embrace from the public, as more than half of registered voters stayed home in a near-record show of disaffection.

Another large question mark hung over the administration, with some of the most respected figures in the Clinton cabinet indicating Wednesday that they were preparing to step down.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher was reported to have submitted his resignation, and Defense Secretary William Perry, Commerce Secretary Mickey Kantor, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary and the White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, were reported to be preparing to resign.

In Congress, Republican control of the House was narrowed, from a 236-to-198 edge over the Democrats, to a 224-to-203 advantage, with seven races too close to call. One independent was elected. The Republican edge in the Senate grew slightly, to 54 to 45, from 53 to 47, with one seat in Oregon undecided.

Republicans will hold all congressional chairmanships, assuring a new round of ethics investigations aimed at Mr. Clinton; his wife, Hillary, and other administration figures.

But Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, said he saw room for "common ground," adding, "We don't have to live in a world of confrontation."

While the Republicans held on to Congress, Mr. Clinton increased his share of the popular vote, from 43 percent in 1992, to 49 percent, but shy of the 51-percent "mandate" he had sought.

Mr. Dole, who proved himself a tireless campaigner, won 41 percent of the vote, and the Reform Party candidate, Ross Perot, ended up with 8 percent.

Support from women proved crucial for Mr. Clinton. Fifty-four percent voted for him, compared with 37 percent for Mr. Dole, according to exit polls conducted by The Washington Post. That represented the biggest gender gap since exit polls were in-

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Dow Cheers Results

World financial markets Wednesday hailed the re-elections of President Bill Clinton and a Republican-controlled Congress, with blue-chip shares on Wall Street setting a new record. The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 6,177.71 points, up 96.53, the biggest daily gain since March. (Page 13)

Airbus Gets Huge Order From USAir

Potential for 400 Jets And $18 Billion Sale

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — USAir Group Inc. said Wednesday it planned to buy up to 400 narrow-bodied aircraft from Airbus Industrie in what could be the European consortium's biggest sale.

The preliminary agreement is worth an estimated $5.3 billion in firm orders, and up to $18 billion if all options are converted to orders, aviation industry sources said.

For 1996, the sale gave Airbus a commanding sales lead over its biggest rival, the Seattle-based Boeing Co. Over a longer period, however, Boeing commands about 60 percent of the global market for civilian airliners above 100 seats.

The USAir deal is for 120 firm orders, 120 orders to be reconfirmed at a later date and 160 options, Airbus said.

USAir said it had flexibility to choose various model types from the Airbus A320 family as industry conditions changed. It said the order was part of an effort to control costs and meet competition in a "low-fare" environment in the eastern United States.

Like many North American carriers, USAir is having to replace an aging fleet. A quarter of the 3,000 commercial aircraft in the United States are more than 20 years old. They are proving increasingly expensive to operate as fuel costs rise. Safety, too, is an increasing preoccupation, particularly since the crash of a veteran ValuJet DC-9 in Florida in May.

David Castelveter, a spokesman for USAir, said the company would use the Airbus to progressively modernize a mixed fleet that includes aging Boeing 737s, McDonnell Douglas DC-9s and Fokker F-28s. He said the company hoped to introduce six Airbus planes next year, 22 in 1997, 29 in 1999, 37 in 2,000 and 48 a year thereafter.

All the orders and options are for Airbus's A320 family of medium-range, fly-by-wire, single-aisle aircraft. The A319 seats up to 122 passengers in a two-class configuration; the A320 seats up to 144, and the A321 seats up to 168. More than 1,100 of the A320 family have been ordered by 54 airlines, of which about 600 have been delivered.

Airbus said it planned to increase production of the aircraft, which compete with Boeing's 737 family, from nine a month this year to 14 next year and 18 in 1998. Boeing announced earlier this year that it was hiring 5,000 extra workers to boost production of the 737.

Because they have common controls, instrumentation and engines, pilots can fly any of the A319, A320 and A321 on the same license. This means that airlines can quickly reschedule aircraft to carry fewer or more passengers.

Stephen Wolf, chairman and chief executive office of USAir, cited such flexibility as one of the company's reasons for buying the aircraft. USAir said the Airbus purchase would enable it to replace four aircraft types with three engine types by a single aircraft family with one engine type.

Jean Pierson, the managing director and chief executive office of Airbus Industrie, said that USAir's plan "to convert a sizable portion of its fleet to Airbus aircraft is extremely gratifying, and we take it as a further endorsement of the Airbus design philosophy."

Win McNamee/Reuters

President Bill Clinton embracing Vice President Al Gore in Little Rock, Arkansas, after their re-election victory.

Peace and a Strong Economy Did It

Political Skills Helped — *But Voters Hedge Bets*

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four years ago, a faltering economy persuaded American voters to give Bill Clinton a chance as president. Now, voters said, a robust economy persuaded them that he deserved a second term. Four years ago, only 39 percent of voters said they thought the country was headed in the right direction — a key indicator of the nation's political temperature. That figure grew this year to 53 percent. But Mr. Clinton's success in occupying "the vital center," as he called it in his victory statement, in a phrase borrowed from the historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., did not extend to Capitol Hill.

He and his party failed in their quest to recapture control of the Senate and the House of Representatives, so he and his country face at least two more years of divided government.

See ECONOMY, Page 3

NEWS ANALYSIS

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American voters have hedged their bets, re-electing President Bill Clinton while giving Republicans a dominant voice on Capitol Hill. Incumbents were not punished the way they had been in the earlier elections of the 1990s. But both parties were placed on probation by an electorate that found plenty to dislike about the choices they were given.

In the short term, the guess of many in both parties is that Mr. Clinton may enjoy something of a legislative honeymoon with chastened but intact congressional Republicans, even as he hunkers down for the blows that may be coming from the Whitewater special counsel, Kenneth Starr, and from Capitol Hill investigators investigating everything from the FBI files to the financing of the Democratic campaign.

See HEDGE, Page 3

For 2d Term, No Delays on New Cabinet

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Four years ago, the incoming President Bill Clinton and senior aides lost valuable time laboring through the transition period to assemble a cabinet that would reward friends and "look like America" in terms of ethnicity, sex and geography.

This time, administration officials insist they will move swiftly to accomplish what looks to be a major cabinet shake-up and an overhaul of the White House staff — which had been patched together almost as an afterthought four years ago. This time a successor to the chief of staff, Leon Panetta, is a pressing concern.

"We need to show we've learned something" since the last transition, an official said, and not lose momentum from the electoral victory.

While there will be a nod to ensuring some diversity and rewarding the faithful, officials say they are well aware that times have changed.

Four years ago, the administration counted on a Democrat-controlled Senate to confirm nominees. Even so, they quickly lost two nominees for attorney general, Zoe Baird and Kimba Wood. Now they face a hostile Republican Senate poised to rough up as many nominees as it can at as high a political cost as possible.

Four years ago, the administration paid lip-service to the notion of bipartisanship, but ended up with only one Republican in a second-tier post: the California entrepreneur Roger Johnson as head of the General Services Administration. This time, there is a substantial debate among aides about how far they must go to show a new bipartisanship with the Republican Congress.

Sources said Wednesday that the cabinet change would see at least four and possibly eight cabinet members leave Washington by the time Mr. Clinton takes the oath of office on Jan. 20.

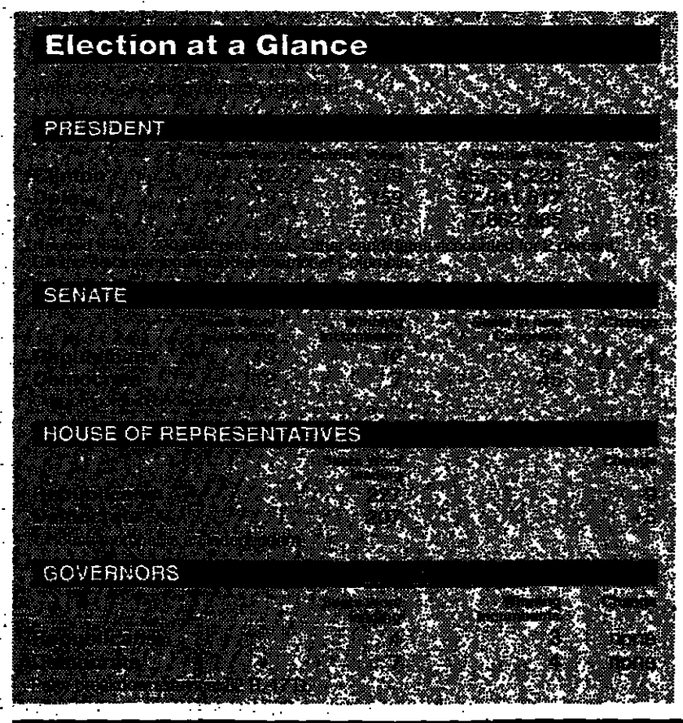
Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Defense Secretary William Perry, Commerce Secretary Mickey Kantor and Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary are said to be leaving.

In addition, the Housing and Urban Development secretary, Henry Cisneros, who is under investigation for statements to the FBI about payments to his mistress, is likely to leave, along with Transportation Secretary Federico Pena, whose handling of the ValuJet crash has been much-criticized.

Labor Secretary Robert Reich and Education Secretary Richard Riley are also considered likely to leave.

All those departures, a senior administration official said, are likely to spark a major overhaul within each agency. That is in part because, at most agencies, many of the senior aides have been there twice as long as the average 18-month tenure for political appointees, the official said.

For example, Mr. Christopher's departure will very likely mean a wholesale leave-taking of the most senior officials at the department. The departures will be fewer at the Pentagon, where Mr. Perry said he was trying to be "very flexible" on his departure date.



Optimism, East and West

Europeans See A Boost for Unity

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European leaders and commentators were enthusiastic partisans of President Bill Clinton's re-election because they see him as a U.S. leader who supports closer integration among European countries and a stronger, more independent role for Europe.

The dominant reaction across Europe on Wednesday was encapsulated by a Dutch diplomat: "This is a difficult, historic moment for our countries as we grapple with big decisions about our collective future, and it's important to have someone in the White House who is well-disposed toward the European idea."

This view, echoed in Bonn, Paris and other capitals, was that Mr. Clinton, on his final watch, will not seek to sabotage the European Union's drive to achieve a single currency and find its voice in

See EUROPE, Page 7

Asia Is Hoping For Nod to China

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Asia hopes that President Bill Clinton will now develop a more stable relationship between the United States and China, while pressing ahead with key trade policy measures that were frozen during the long election campaign, officials and analysts in the region said Wednesday.

Among such measures are the admission of China into the World Trade Organization, which the Clinton administration has blocked.

It has insisted that Beijing expand market access for foreign goods before it can join the world trade body, although many Asia-Pacific nations and the European Union prefer an approach that would allow China early entry provided it then undertook to phase in agreed reforms.

"With the political burden removed by the re-election, I believe President

See ASIA, Page 7

AGENDA

Yeltsin Reclaims Executive Power

President Boris Yeltsin, described as alert, speaking and in good spirits after heart bypass surgery, signed a decree Wednesday restoring his executive powers, which had been handed over for 23 hours to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Mr. Chernomyrdin said later that Mr. Yeltsin intended to follow doctors' orders that he rest for a while. "He's able to work and he will work," the prime minister said. "But we won't overload him." Although doctors cautioned that complications could arise, Mr. Yeltsin was portrayed as regaining strength and in serious but stable condition.

"I think he's out of the woods," said Dr. Michael DeBakey, the American heart surgeon who is in Moscow to consult with Russian doctors on the case. Doctors also said Mr. Yeltsin wanted to be moved to a clinic from the cardiological center where the surgery was performed. Page 7.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 96.16	Up 1.25%
6177.34	144.72

The Dollar

New York,	Wed. close	previous close
DM	1.5183	1.5203
Pound	1.6417	1.646
Yen	113.97	114.225
FF	5.127	5.136

EUROPE Page 7.
Belgians Uncover Asian Labor Scam
ASIA Page 6.
Bhutto Vows to Fight Dismissal

U.S. Bars NATO Plan For Bosnia Presence

The United States has objected to a NATO military plan that favored the continued presence of a strong force in Bosnia after the organization's one-year mandate expires. The plan would require keeping at least 30,000 NATO troops there, as many as half of them American.

The United States sought to convince its partners to adopt a less-ambitious plan, which would require a commitment of about 15,000 soldiers, about half of them American. The NATO plan was put on hold. (Page 7)

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U.S. ELECTIONS / RUNNING NO MORE?

Finished With Campaigns, Clinton Seeks His Place in History

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — No American politician in modern times ran so far so fast as Bill Clinton. It took him merely two decades to move from his first triumph to his last, from attorney general of a small southern state to the youngest Democrat ever re-elected to a second term as president.

But Tuesday night, as he sat in his suite atop the Excelsior Hotel in his hometown here, waiting one last time for election returns, the moment evoked the anxiety of an uncertain future as well as the romance of an era coming to an end.

Now, his lifetime's campaign over and won, the most perplexing questions about Mr. Clinton become unavoidably relevant. For the first time, this politician born to run will have no more races to enter.

At age 50, he becomes free to act without calculating how his decisions will affect his electoral success. No longer, to borrow a phrase he used long ago in an infamous letter about his draft status, will he have to worry about maintaining his "political viability."

The essential questions for the president now are whether he will reveal himself in a different and truer way, whether his second term will be a departure or a continuation, and how he will try to define himself and his administration for history.

"It's a great day for America," Mr. Clinton said as he stepped from his limousine and strolled inside the polling station at Little Rock's old train depot early Tuesday afternoon to vote for himself — the 21st time he has punched his name on the ballot card in 22 years, including Arkansas primaries and runoffs.

Election Days, he has often said, express "the great mystery of American democracy." This one also happened to usher in the mystery of his second term.

Most of the questions about Mr. Clinton and his future are inextricably linked, and can be best understood with one larger concept in mind: He is always changing but never changes. His protean nature, adapting to the circumstances around him, is an innate part of his personality and not something that will suddenly disappear.

THOSE who have argued that he is a left-leaning liberal in his heart of hearts and will show it in his second term misread his history. His political instincts since his days as a student politician at Georgetown have always been toward moderation, trying to find ways to ease the tension between establishment traditions and progressive change.

There was talk during his first term about the struggle in his soul between the two sides of Bill Clinton, symbolized by two aides who detested one another, the liberal Harold Ickes, his deputy chief of staff, and the utterly pragmatic Dick Morris, his political consultant. But the question that might now be raised — with Mr. Morris gone will the Ickes faction prevail? — again misinterprets history. His White House staff was not fighting for their boss's permanent favor — they were fighting discrete battles issue by issue.

"This whole argument over which Clinton is the real Clinton is waged by people who refuse to accept that on most issues people want a balanced approach," said Sam Coppersmith, Democratic party chairman in Arizona. "Clinton is a nonideological president. In that sense we have seen the real Clinton, just as we have seen the real America."

The notion of a nonideological president leads to another dilemma for Mr. Clinton: his dealings with an ideological Congress. In one sense, Mr. Clinton performed far better with the Republican-controlled Congress of his last two years than with the Democratic Congress of his first two years, and there is reason to think that might still be the case in policy terms. "It was obvious he was less comfortable with the Democrats pushing him," said Charles Jones, a political scientist at the University of Wisconsin. But the Republicans, while allowing Mr. Clinton to define himself in opposition to their aggressively anti-government policies, also bring with them the threat to hound the president on ethical questions until the day he leaves office.

Mr. Clinton pushed those problems aside as much as possible during the campaign, but they remain.

"The FBI files, the campaign finance stuff, the Whitewater special prosecutor — all that stuff is stacking up, and it is a huge imponderable," Mr. Jones said. "One could write an icky scenario. It is all hanging out there, and there does not seem to be a willingness to come straightforward on things."

The other imponderable is foreign policy: whether the tenuous successes of Mr. Clinton's last two years — in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Haiti, the Middle East — will hold or utterly collapse. He talked very little about foreign policy during the campaign, except to use world strife as a metaphor for the need for common ground, but it is almost certain that it will consume more of his time and help define his presidency.

Luke Frazza/Agence France-Presse

Vice President Gore, Chelsea Clinton, President Clinton and Hillary Clinton, from left, acknowledging victory.

If these ethical and foreign policy questions do not overwhelm him, Mr. Clinton will again turn to his past to try to give his presidency its historic definition, according to advisers.

They say he wants to be remembered as the education president, just as he developed a reputation in Arkansas as the education governor. Much of his oratory about building a bridge to the 21st century has to do with education. Considered individually, his proposals might seem like a collection of spare and small parts: computers in the classrooms, volunteers to help all 8-year-olds read, tax-free savings accounts for college, tax-deductions for two years of community college.

But they represent something larger, just as the mixed results of Mr. Clinton's education programs were deemed less important in the end than the attention he gave to the issue. Although the federal role in education has traditionally been modest, the Department of Education has long been a symbolic target of conservatives. Mr. Clinton thinks he has found a way to foil them with smaller programs that make the government's role seem less bureaucratic.

EDUCATION, in that sense, is not only his favorite policy issue, but also his most effective means of turning around the anti-government sentiment building in recent years.

Whether this would be enough to secure Mr. Clinton a more esteemed place in the history books is unclear, even to the president and his closest aides, but they have concluded that there is not much else for him to work with at this point.

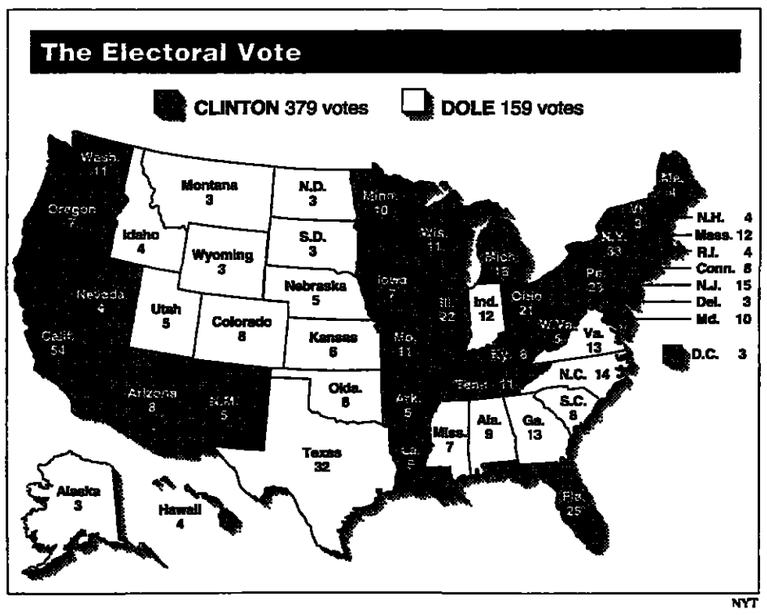
The failure of his health care proposal in his first term all but precluded another attempt at anything on such a grand scale.

Transforming the welfare system was in essence a statement of the limits of government. But Mr. Clinton hopes that by ensuring that people going off welfare obtain jobs he can erase liberal criticisms of the reform and use welfare as another illustration of his nonideological approach.

Early this summer, before the Democratic convention in Chicago, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Morris, his erstwhile consultant, spent several hours one night going over the list of presidents and ranking them in order of greatness.

They concluded that Mr. Clinton was then in the third rank, but could move up to the second tier if he succeeded in education and welfare and continued developing his skills in the bully pulpit of the presidency, taking on such issues as tobacco use and television violence.

Not even that ranking would have been achievable without his re-election on Tuesday, but history suggests that second terms are not inevitably rewarding: from Reagan to Nixon and even back to Roosevelt, in fact, the evidence is the opposite.



NYT

ELECTION: *The Victorious Pledge Peace*

Continued from Page 1

stituted 20 years ago.

The president called Mr. Dole late Tuesday to thank him for his years of public service, and Mr. Dole offered his congratulations.

In a victory speech in Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Clinton appeared almost to look forward to the challenge of working again with a Republican Congress.

Saying that he had heard the voters, he said: "They are sending us a message. Work together. Meet our challenges. Put aside the politics of division and build America's community together."

The divided outcome — the first time in history a president has been elected in the same year as a Congress controlled by the opposition — appeared likely, if far from certain, to point toward a moderation of themes and agendas.

It might produce a move away from the confrontation between executive and legislative branches that led to government shutdowns in 1995, which many Americans blamed on what they said was the extremism of a corps of young, conservative Republican congressmen elected in 1994.

Voters ousted some of those freshmen — eight of 38 who had voted consistently with Mr. Gingrich — but for the most part, incumbents fared well.

In the presidential race, another factor that helped reelect Mr. Clinton was the healthy economy. Sixty-three percent of those who voted for him said they thought the economy was excellent or good; that compared with 30 percent of Dole voters.

Also important was the perception among many voters that Mr. Clinton had moved dramatically toward the center after his first two years, when he angered many voters with stances on some social issues that they viewed as unacceptably liberal. Among voters who described themselves as moderate, Mr. Clinton held a 25 percentage point lead, 57 to 32.

There was another message from Americans: one of deep disaffection, alienation and disinterest. Turnout nationwide was 49 percent, near an all-time low. It meant that more than 90 million registered voters stayed home, uninspired by a largely bland campaign.

Exit polls also showed that young Americans largely tuned out the election.

The influence of organized labor, which spent heavily in specific campaigns, was less than some had predicted. Of 32 House races targeted by the AFL-CIO, the labor federation's candidate prevailed in only 12 races.

Mr. Clinton won 31 states and the District of Columbia. He carried every Northeastern state — the region where his support was the strongest — most Midwestern states, some important Southern states and the entire Pacific coastal region, rolling up 379 electoral college votes, well above the 270 needed for election.

Mr. Dole took Texas, the mountain states of the West, the Plains states, a swath of Southern and mid-Atlantic states, plus Indiana and Alaska. He won 159 electoral college votes.

While the electoral margin was large, Mr. Dole helped tighten the popular-vote margin with a dramatic blitz of 19 states in the final days of the campaign.

"I think Bob Dole really had a noble finish," Mr. Lott said Wednesday on NBC, adding that it was "significantly closer than anybody would have thought even a week ago."

A Historic Gender Gap Propels the Victory

By Thomas B. Edsall and Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton benefited from what was apparently the largest gender gap in U.S. history, splitting the vote of men with Bob Dole while crushing his Republican opponent among women. The net result was a record 17-point difference between the presidential voting patterns of the two sexes, according to exit polls.

Mr. Clinton's success at attracting the votes of women marked a substantial shift from 1992, when his strategy was to play down the gender gap and try to win as many votes from men, particularly white men, as possible.

In 1992, during his first presidential election, against George Bush, Mr. Clinton won among men 42 percent to 38 percent, and among women 45 percent to 37 percent, producing one of the smallest gender gaps in recent years.

This time, Mr. Clinton set out to claim the female vote, emphasizing issues they favor more strongly than men, including the V-chip that screens out objectionable television programming, the assault weapons ban, the Violence Against Women Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act and tough enforcement of child support laws against deadbeat fathers. That changed strategy produced losing ratios among male voters for Mr. Clinton, while winning him overwhelming approval among women. Working women voted for Mr. Clinton by 56 percent to 35 percent.

Even in defeat, Republicans appear to be in a good position to capitalize during Mr. Clinton's second term on Whitewater, campaign fundraising, sexual controversies and other alleged scandals that have plagued his administration.

More than half the electorate says it does not believe that Mr. Clinton is honest and trustworthy, and an even larger percentage believes that Mr. Clinton has not told the truth about Whitewater and other matters under investigation.

Still, voter concerns about these matters of character were apparently washed out by growing optimism about the economy.

The exit polls suggested that Mr. Dole's strategy emphasizing such divisive social issues as affirmative action and immigration may have drawn more white men, but produced a backlash among Hispanic and Asian-American voters. Mr. Dole fared substantially better among white men than did Mr. Bush in 1992, beating Mr. Clinton by 10 percentage points. But among Hispanic voters, Mr. Clinton's 53-point advantage over Mr. Dole showed marked improvement over his 36-point advantage in the 1992 presidential race. Mr. Dole carried the Asian-American vote, but not by the ratios that the Republicans did in 1992.

Mr. Clinton's strategy of moving toward the center had similarly mixed results. Although he made substantial gains among moderate voters, Mr. Clinton failed to win away sizable numbers of voters who described themselves as conservative or Republican. Mr. Dole won among Republicans by 67 percentage points, and among conservatives by 51 points.

The Medicare issue, which was a mainstay of the president's attack on his Republican rival, failed to produce gains for Mr. Clinton among the elderly. Four years ago, Mr. Clinton won among those over age 60 by 12 percentage points; this year he beat Mr. Dole in the same category by just 6 percentage points.

In contrast to 1992, Mr. Clinton set out to claim the female vote, emphasizing issues that women favor. That strategy produced losing ratios among male voters for him, while winning him overwhelming approval among women.

In a trend that bodes well for Democrats, Mr. Clinton on the other hand improved his standing among the youngest voters, those aged 18 to 29, by a solid 10 percentage points, more than any other age category.

As Mr. Clinton prepared for a second term, one of the most threatening findings in the poll of voters — conducted just after they cast their ballots — was how many raised concerns about the president's character. A solid majority, 54 percent, said they did not believe Mr. Clinton was honest, while only 42 percent said he was honest.

The honesty question was one of the most polarizing of the survey. Mr. Dole won overwhelmingly among those who said they doubted Mr. Clinton's integrity, beating the president by 67 percent to 18 percent, with 12 percent casting votes for Ross Perot. The results were almost reversed for those who said they had faith in Mr. Clinton's word. The president carried this group 88 percent to 6 percent.

The last-minute flurry of scandals over campaign contributions from foreign interests appears to have been damaging to Mr. Clinton.

Among those voters who made their decision in the last week of the campaign — when reports of the questionable fund-raising practices were making daily headlines — Mr. Dole beat Mr. Clinton by 47 percent to 35 percent. Among those who decided in the last three days, Mr. Dole beat Mr. Clinton, 39 percent to 35 percent. Mr. Perot did particularly well among these voters too, winning 17 percent among those deciding in the last week, and a solid 22 percent among those making their minds up in the last three days.

In addition, a majority of voters, 51 percent, described themselves as either "scared" or "concerned" over the prospect of a second Clinton term, while only 47 percent said they were "optimistic" or "excited."

Mr. Clinton did best among voters who said the issues that mattered most to them were the economy, education and Medicare, while Mr. Dole carried those who placed top priority on taxes, foreign policy, the deficit and, by a smaller ratio, crime and drugs.

In terms of demographic constituencies, Mr. Dole showed the greatest strength among married voters, among those who believe the new welfare reform law did "not go far enough," among those who believe abortion should be outlawed and among those who have unfavorable views of Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Mr. Dole won among white voters who described themselves as part of the religious right; 65 percent of these voters went for Mr. Dole, and 26 percent for Mr. Clinton. Mr. Clinton did, however, carry the Catholic vote, 53 percent to 38 percent.

Mr. Clinton carried heterosexual voters by 48 percent to Mr. Dole's 43 percent and Mr. Perot's 8 percent, and won among gay and bisexual voters, with 66 percent.

Regionally, Mr. Clinton easily beat Mr. Dole by 55 percent to 34 percent in the East, exit polls show. He also won a plurality of the vote in the Midwest and West. In the South, a region that he narrowly lost to Mr. Bush in 1992, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole were deadlocked, with each claiming 46 percent of the vote.

Anti-Cuba Act On the Menu?

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union's trade chief signaled a willingness Wednesday to work with the United States after President Bill Clinton's re-election to resolve the trans-Atlantic trade dispute over U.S. sanctions on companies that trade with Cuba.

"I hope very much that the election will clear the decks and enable us to make progress on this issue," the minister, Sir Leon Brittan, said in an interview.

The bloc has challenged the legality of the Helms-Burton Act, which calls for penalties against companies that profit from properties confiscated by the Cuban government. The EU has adopted counterlegislation intended to protect European companies.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Cloudy with showers in the Northeast Friday, then windy and colder over the weekend. There could be heavy rains from northern New England to Newfoundland. Sunny, dry and much warmer across the West. The Plains will be cold and dry. Windy and cold in the Midwest with flurries.

Europe
Windy and chilly in London and Paris Friday and Saturday with some sun and a shower or two. Soaking rains are likely on Sunday. Warsaw will be cloudy and cold Friday, perhaps with wet snow. Continued cold across Scandinavia with rain and snow, but Madrid will be sunny, warm and nice.

Asia
Cloudy and cool with rain in Tokyo Friday, then milder over the weekend. Cold with rain in Seoul, and perhaps in Beijing, Friday, then dry and cold over the weekend despite some sun. Partly sunny and muggy in Hong Kong and Singapore; it can shower at any time. Heavy rain in Manila.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	22/71	13/55 s	22/71	14/57 pc
Amsterdam	9/48	2/35 r	6/43	1/34 c
Antigua	18/81	1/34 s	17/62	1/34 s
Athens	21/70	14/57 pc	21/70	13/55 s
Barcelona	19/66	12/53 s	16/61	11/52 c
Belgrade	18/64	8/46 pc	14/57	1/34 sh
Berlin	9/48	6/43 r	6/43	-2/28 c
Brussels	9/48	3/35 r	7/44	1/34 pc
Budapest	15/59	9/48 pc	10/50	-2/28 pc
Copenhagen	7/44	3/37 c	5/41	-2/28 pc
Costa Del Sol	23/71	13/55 s	23/73	13/55 pc
Dublin	9/48	3/37 pc	8/46	3/37 c
Edinburgh	6/43	1/34 pc	5/41	0/32 sn
Florence	18/64	11/52 pc	15/59	5/41 s
Frankfurt	9/48	6/43 r	6/43	-3/27 pc
Geneva	12/53	2/35 r	6/43	1/34 c
Helsinki	5/41	1/34 r	3/37	-1/31 sn
Istanbul	19/66	12/53 s	19/66	11/52 s
Las Palmas	25/77	21/70 s	27/80	19/66 pc
Lisbon	20/68	13/55 s	19/66	13/55 pc
London	11/52	1/34 pc	9/48	3/37 c
Madrid	21/70	8/46 s	22/71	7/44 pc
Mallorca	19/66	13/55 s	14/57	12/53 s
Milan	18/61	8/43 pc	11/52	1/34 s
Moscow	6/43	4/39 c	7/44	6/41 sh
Munich	12/53	1/34 sh	4/39	-6/22 s
Nice	21/70	11/52 pc	18/61	9/48 s
Oslo	4/39	-3/27 pc	2/35	-6/22 pc
Paris	11/52	1/34 c	7/44	2/35 c
Prague	11/52	4/39 c	5/41	-5/24 c
Reykjavik	1/34	-3/27 sn	2/35	-6/22 c
Rome	18/66	10/50 pc	19/66	8/46 s
St. Petersburg	6/43	2/35 r	5/41	-1/31 pc
Stockholm	5/43	-1/31 sh	2/35	-6/22 pc
Strasbourg	11/52	2/35 sh	6/43	-1/31 pc
Tallinn	5/43	1/34 r	2/35	-1/31 sn
Venice	16/61	8/46 pc	12/53	1/34 s
Vienna	15/59	7/44 c	8/46	-3/27 pc
Warsaw	11/52	6/43 c	6/43	-3/27 sn
Zurich	13/55	2/35 r	6/43	-1/31 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	33/91	18/64 s	31/88	18/64 s
Beirut	21/70	14/57 pc	21/70	16/61 pc
Cairo	23/73	13/55 s	24/75	13/55 s
Damascus	19/66	8/46 pc	22/71	8/46 s
Jerusalem	17/62	8/46 pc	19/66	8/46 s
Luxor	27/80	9/48 s	29/84	12/53 s
Riyadh	33/91	15/59 s	31/88	14/57 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Anchorage	4/39	-1/64 pc	-8/18	-13/9 pc
Atlanta	23/73	12/53 t	15/59	2/35 s
Boston	14/57	12/53 sh	14/57	4/39 r
Chicago	9/48	-1/31 sh	6/43	-3/27 pc
Dallas	18/64	4/39 pc	21/70	8/46 s
Denver	12/53	-3/27 s	19/66	2/35 s
Detroit	13/55	3/37 r	8/46	-3/27 pc
Honolulu	29/84	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Houston	23/73	10/50 t	20/68	8/46 s
Los Angeles	24/75	12/53 s	27/80	13/55 s
Miami	30/86	23/73 pc	29/82	20/68 pc
Minneapolis	7/44	-3/27 pc	3/37	-4/25 pc
Montreal	14/57	10/50 sh	11/52	-4/25 c
Nassau	29/84	22/73 s	29/84	21/70 pc
New York	16/64	13/55 sh	17/62	8/46 r
Orlando	31/88	20/68 pc	25/79	12/53 pc
Phoenix	29/82	11/52 s	30/86	14/57 s
San Fran.	20/68	11/52 s	20/68	11/52 pc
Seattle	12/53	8/46 r	13/55	9/48 sh
Toronto	14/61	1/34 r	1/34	-11/13 pc
Vancouver	9/48	7/44 r	14/57	14/57 pc
Washington	20/68	13/55 sh	16/61	3/37 r

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Bali	32/89	24/75 sh	32/89	25/77 t
Bangkok	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	23/73 s
Beijing	13/55	6/43 pc	11/52	8/46 sh
Bombay	32/89	19/66 s	32/89	22/71 s
Calcutta	34/93	22/73 pc	29/84	18/64 pc
Chiang Mai	32/89	23/73 t	32/89	23/71 c
Colombo	29/84	21/70 s	29/84	23/71 s
Hanoi	30/86	23/73 s	28/84	24/75 pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 sh
Hong Kong	28/82	22/71 s	27/80	23/73 pc
Islamabad	35/95	7/44 s	33/91	8/46 s
Jakarta	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	23/73 pc
Karachi	35/95	16/61 s	35/95	16/61 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 c	31/88	23/73 t
K. Kinabalu	30/86	22/71 c	29/84	21/70 pc
Manila	31/88	24/75 t	28/82	24/75 t
New Delhi	34/93	10/50 s	34/93	11/52 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	23/73 t	30/86	23/73 c
Phuket	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	23/73 c
Rangoon	35/95	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 c
Seoul	10/50	4/39 sh	13/55	8/46 r
Shanghai	20/68	18/64 sh	27/80	18/64 pc
Singapore	31/88	23/73 c	31/88	22/71 pc
Taipei	28/82	22/71 pc	28/84	23/73 pc
Tokyo	14/57	8/46 s	13/55	12/53 r
Vientiane	31/88	23/73 s	28/82	25/77 pc

Africa

Algiers	20/68	9/48 s	24/75	13/55 s
Cape Town	18/64	12/53 r	17/62	8/48 r
Casablanca	25/77	15/59 s	24/75	14/57 c
Harare	31/88	6/43 s	31/88	7/44 s
Lagos	31/88	22/71 s	31/88	22/71 s
Nairobi	29/79	16/61 sh	29/79	14/57 sh
Tunis	19/66	8/48 pc	21/70	12/53 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	22/71	10/50 pc	21/70	11/52 pc
Caracas	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Lima	21/70	19/61 pc	21/70	19/61 pc
Mexico City	23/73	6/46 pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	14/57 pc	21/70	17/62 s
Santiago	22/71	6/43 pc	23/73	8/46 s

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	12/53 r	17/62	9/48 pc
Sydney	19/66	10/61 r	20/68	15/59 c

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hca, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©1996

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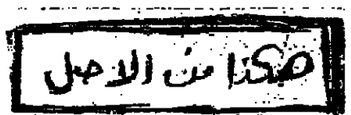
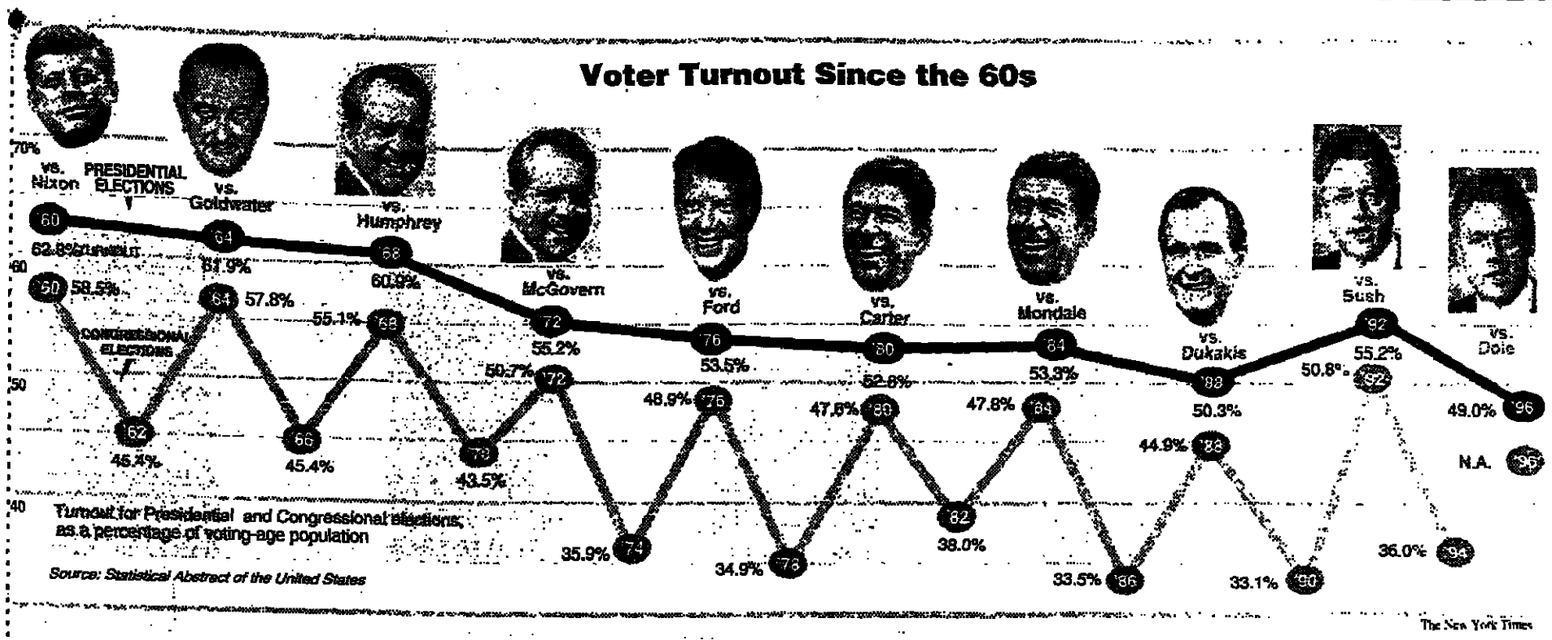


U.S. ELECTIONS / BOYCOTTING THE BALLOT



HEDGE: *Voters Place Both Parties on Probation, Balancing Their Powers to Press Programs*

Continued from Page 1

For the longer haul, the Republicans still have to convince voters that they have a social conscience, and Democrats must prove that they have the fiscal discipline that the voters clearly want.

The vote confirmed what reporters have been hearing at the doorsteps all year: Americans were voting for Mr. Clinton with fingers crossed and reducing the risks by giving Republicans a power base in Congress.

Mr. Clinton won a larger percentage of the votes than he did in 1992 — thanks to Ross Perot, who lost half the votes he won four years ago. But more voters — 52 percent, according to exit polls — said they were concerned or scared about his having a second term than the 46 percent who described themselves as excited or optimistic. And half of Mr. Clinton's own supporters said they had serious reservations about voting for him.

Still, the ballots were marked by people who were far less hostile to Washington's insiders than they were in 1992, when voters broke the Republicans' lease on the White House, or in 1994, when those same voters turned around and booted the Democrats down Capitol Hill. This time they kept the White House, the Senate and the House of Representatives in the previous proprietors' hands.

A key ingredient in the altered mood was a healthier economy that fostered higher public confidence that the country was beginning to deal with the challenges of the post-Cold War world. That confidence was a key to Mr. Clinton's strong showing. Almost three out of five voters rated the national economy as good or excellent, and among them Mr. Clinton beat the Republican nominee, Bob Dole, by 2 to 1.

Seven out of 10 voters made their decision early — before the October presidential debates — and gave Mr. Clinton more than half their votes. For many of them, the Republicans had failed for a second time to offer an acceptable alternative.

Andrew Kohut of the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press pointed out that a study of winning and losing presidential candidates since 1960 showed that the two with the lowest personal approval scores were the two men Mr. Clinton was lucky enough to run against — George Bush in 1992 and Mr. Dole this year.

But even as the voters' economic optimism helped Mr. Clinton blunt Mr. Dole's criticisms of his first term, the same sense of satisfaction also served to cushion congressional Republicans — including most of their 70 freshmen on the ballot. They underwent a yearlong assault from organized labor and other liberal interest groups but were proving their tenacity.

Even before the final returns, several observers said the election would push both parties toward centrist policies — and a pattern of conciliation and compromise.

"I think the next two years will be like the last six months of the 1996 session," said Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, chairman of the House Banking and Financial Services Committee and a moderate backer of Speaker Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia. "Even if we prevail, Republicans will have been chastened."

As Congress approached its end last summer, both congressional Republicans and Mr. Clinton realized they would be better off passing legislation than provoking fights. The result was enactment of major welfare reform, health care, minimum wage and other laws.

Ironically, those measures boosted public approval of Congress and made it harder for Democratic challengers to press their case that Mr. Gingrich's allies — and especially the heavily targeted freshmen — were extremists whose rigid right-wing ideology threatened popular programs such as Medicare and whose rigidity led to the unpopular government closings last winter. Mr. Clinton campaigned hard for individual Democratic congressional candidates but rarely made the question of partisan control of Congress an explicit part of his appeal.

High on the Clinton agenda, a senior aide suggested, will be approval of a budget that would eliminate deficits by 2002 while preserving the modest investments Mr. Clinton outlined in his campaign — mainly in the areas of education, job training and the environment.

Such a budget, the official said, could also leave room for the "targeted tax cuts" that Mr. Clinton has advocated, mainly for education costs. He also said the president was "willing to meet the Republicans halfway" on the part of the Dole tax plan that would reduce capital gains taxes as a spur to savings and investment.

Both Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton proposed formation of a bipartisan commission to deal with the long-term problems of Medicare and social security, but the White House official said he hoped congressional Republicans and the president could agree on steps to assure the solvency of the Medicare trust fund for as long as the next 10 years before turning the long-term problem over to an outside commission.

Mr. Clinton, like the defeated Mr. Perot, said it was time for action on campaign finance reform.

The optimism about consensus rested in part on the belief that leaders of both branches and both parties share a common interpretation of the voters' mood. Gary Jacobson, a University of California-San Diego professor of political science, said, "It looks as if Clinton has held on by turning himself into a semi-Republican. If he wins, it is because he accepted many of their goals — smaller government, lower taxes, devolution — but said he could do it in a more thoughtful and protective way."

Vin Weber, a former Republican representative from Minnesota, an ally of Mr. Gingrich's and a co-chairman of the Dole campaign, predicted that the mood would be "dramatically different" from that of 1994 in the new Congress.

"There will be few if any Republicans arguing for a confrontational approach," he said.

David Mayhew, a Yale University political scientist, summed up the picture this way: "Each party ran its own ambitious policy crusade, the Democrats with health care in 1993-94; the Republicans with budget cutting in 1995. Both lost and were badly hurt.

"Neither has much taste for doing it again."

There was a mixture of good and bad news for both parties. Republicans gained Senate seats in Alabama and Arkansas, leading Merle Black of Emory University to say, "That indicates to me that conservatives continue to hold the high ground in the South."

But Mr. Clinton's feat in carrying Florida after four successive Democratic losses showed that the Democrats remain competitive in one of the anchors of the Sunbelt.

To Our Readers

Early versions of some election articles appearing in this edition were printed in the IHT special edition published Wednesday in some parts of Europe.

POLITICAL NOTES

Networks Keep Their Promise

NEW YORK — The three big broadcast networks kept their promise Tuesday night not to call the winner of the presidential election until polls had closed in enough states to guarantee the 270 electoral votes needed for victory.

That happened at 9 P.M. eastern standard time, when the polls closed in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Mexico and Rhode Island. Moments later, all three networks announced President Bill Clinton's victory.

It was plain to viewers well before then, of course, as the networks kept showing updated tallies of their state-by-state projections and the electoral total. CBS and ABC were fastest on the draw in that regard; shortly after 8 P.M. they showed Mr. Clinton with 206 electoral votes and Bob Dole with 55, while NBC was still showing a 198-to-35 tally until well past 8:30 P.M.

"We told Congress and the two parties we wouldn't call the winner until one candidate had enough states to assure a victory," Andrew Heyward, president of CBS News, said Tuesday night. "When anybody at home could ascertain that, we were not going to hold that information back." *(NYT)*

Independents Make a Showing

WASHINGTON — Some Americans snubbed President Clinton, Mr. Dole and Ross Perot and cast their votes for little-known alternate candidates, who as a group did better in this election than in 1992.

With 98 percent of the national vote in, 19 independent or minor party candidates had captured 1.3 million votes, or 2 percent of the popular vote.

The Libertarian candidate, Harry Browne, was leading the pack with 385,000 votes. Ralph Nader, the Green Party candidate, was in second place with 379,660 votes, and Howard Phillips, the U.S. Taxpayers Party candidate, was third with 157,223.

Mr. Browne said the results proved that Americans were looking for alternatives to the two-party system. The turnout could have been higher if the media had given such candidates better coverage, he said.

Mr. Nader said: "Third parties are getting more visible. The aggregate of their votes will begin to affect the margin of victory for the major party candidates." *(AP)*

Voter Turnout Was Miserable

WASHINGTON — Turnout in Tuesday's election was weak — the lowest since 1924 and possibly the thinnest since 1824, an elections expert said Wednesday.

"Voter turnout is sharply down," said Curtis Gans, founder of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate.

Incomplete results showed turnout dropped below 50 percent for the first time since 1924 when it was 50.1 percent, Mr. Gans said. If it was below 48.9 percent, he said, it would be the worst showing since 1824. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Mr. Clinton after his re-election: "The challenges we face, they're not Democratic or Republican challenges. They're American challenges."

Mr. Dole after his defeat: "It's a lot more fun winning. It hurts to lose an election."

And Mr. Perot to his supporters: "Take a little break and then we'll climb back in the ring." *(AP)*

ECONOMY: *Peace and Prosperity Helped the Incumbent to Win*

Continued from Page 1

After a campaign filled with fund-raising abuses on a grand scale, Mr. Clinton pledged early action on campaign-finance reform. His vice president, Al Gore, said he was ready to work with the Republicans, and the president himself said, "It is time to put country ahead of party."

But appeals to eschew partisanship may be lost in the clamor of investigations of alleged scandals in the first Clinton administration.

The returns showed little diminution in the conservative trend that has coursed through the country since the 1970s. The new Senate will be more conservative than the old. In California, the most publicized initiative of the year — opposing affirmative action — was overwhelmingly approved.

Bob Dole did everything he could to refocus the presidential contest, the last of the 20th century, as Mr. Clinton said so often. He quit the Senate.

He abandoned his long-term insistence that deficit reduction must take precedence over tax cuts.

He chose Jack Kemp, with whom he had often quarreled, as a running mate. He tried to persuade Ross Perot to withdraw.

He gambled everything on a long shot in California, where he had little chance.

At the end, like George Bush in 1992, he assailed Mr. Clinton's character and ethical standards.

None of it worked. None of his tactical zigs and none of his tactical zags changed the strategic reality: Presidents, even presidents like this one, mistrusted by the electorate, are unlikely to be cast from office in times of peace and prosperity.

Especially when the president is as politically adept as Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Dole, 23 years older at 73, reared in a bygone political culture, could not match the president as a campaigner. He provided this wistful analysis in an interview with CNN shortly before the end of the campaign: "You have to give the president credit. He's a very smooth talker. He hits the right buttons. He'll adopt things, things the Republican Congress has passed."

The discombobulation of Mr. Dole's campaign was epitomized when his aides prematurely sent to newsrooms a fax conceding that he had lost. After a flurry of telephone calls, he became the first presidential candidate in history to unconcede, however temporarily.

Mr. Clinton also had a valuable electoral insurance policy: his popularity (and his main rival's unpopularity) among women, which apparently resulted at least in part from the Republican Party's resolute stand against abortion. But it was not just abortion; there was an even larger gender gap in the Massachusetts Senate contest, where both candidates defended abortion rights and where the Democrat won.

In the presidential campaign, it was almost as if there were two elections, one for men, who gave Mr. Dole a majority, and one for women, who gave the president a larger one.

So Mr. Clinton, derided in 1993, humiliated by a Republican sweep in 1994, forced to defend his own political relevance in 1995, won a second term — something accomplished by only two other Democrats in this century. It was a remarkable achievement, especially for one so tainted by scandal. More than half those who voted said they doubted the president's trustworthiness.

He did better than he had four years ago, approaching if not reaching 50 per cent, though not quite as well as some of his strategists had hoped.

'You have to give the president credit. He's a very smooth talker. He hits the right buttons. He'll adopt things.'

Florida, where Mr. Clinton lost by a hair four years ago, swung easily into his column this time, perhaps because the state's many elderly voters believed the Democrats when they said the Republicans threatened Medicare. Florida constituted one of election night's big prizes.

Nowhere did Mr. Dole surprise. His best big state was Texas, but he was unable effectively to challenge Mr. Clinton anywhere in the broad swath of states that form the northeast quadrant of the country. From Ohio to Maine and south to Maryland and Missouri he took only Indiana.

Mr. Clinton swept the Pacific Coast states. Mr. Dole showed more strength in the South, but not nearly enough, and a good deal more in his native region, the Great Plains.

The larger question, unanswered in the voting, was what kind of second-term President Bill Clinton would prove to be. The liberal of his first two years? The moderate of his second two? Operating under financial stringency, he will find that his options are limited, and they may be limited further since the Republicans control both houses of Congress.

In the final days of the campaign, Republican leaders appealed, in speeches and in television commercials, for mass ticket-splitting, arguing that if Mr. Clinton won, it would be even more important to elect a Republican House and Senate to prevent the president from completely dominating Washington.

It appeared that the Democrats succeeded in their efforts to demonize Mr. Clinton's tormentor from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich. Six of 10 voters said they held an unfavorable opinion of the speaker and, of those, more than two-thirds backed Mr. Clinton.

Voters said that rather than character issues, the economy and jobs mattered most, followed by Medicare and Social Security. More than 6 in 10 said the economy is in good shape, and Mr. Clinton got most of their votes.

The cleavage was clear. About 3 voters in 10 said their own finances had improved during the Clinton years and two-thirds of them voted for the president. About 2 in 10 said their finances had worsened since the last election and two-thirds of them cast their ballots for Mr. Dole.

The Republican candidate's closing onslaught against the ethics of the White House, delivered in an increasingly frayed voice, apparently had an impact, if not enough to turn the election around. According to the exit poll, conducted by Voter News Service, a consortium of television networks and The Associated Press, voters who waited until the last minute to make up their minds went to Dole by two-to-one.

And Republicans "went home," as the politicians say, as the campaign came down to the wire. Mr. Dole took a greater share of their votes, according to the exit polls, than earlier surveys had suggested he was likely to do.

But the election left a bad taste in the country's mouth.

Half the voters interviewed for exit polls said they cast their ballots with reservations about the man they were voting for. Most were skeptical about what the candidates told them; they had doubts that Mr. Clinton could pay for his social programs and cut the budget deficit at the same time and they had doubts about Mr. Dole's ability to cut taxes and reduce the deficit.

Democratic chances of taking control of the Senate were damaged in the South, where the retirement of four Democratic incumbents in the days when Mr. Clinton seemed unlikely to win re-election created open seats. Democrats lost two of those seats, those being relinquished by Senators Howell Heflin of Alabama and David Pryor of Arkansas, though they held two others.

Two pieces of U.S. political lore remained intact as the result of Tuesday's voting: No Republican has ever been elected president in the modern era who failed to win the New Hampshire primary, which leads off the voting marathon. Mr. Dole was beaten this year by Patrick Buchanan, an outspoken conservative.

And Mr. Clinton won Ohio, a bellwether in presidential elections. No Republican has ever been elected without taking that state's electoral votes.

Mississippi Governor Hurt As Vehicle Runs Off Road

The Associated Press

JACKSON, Mississippi — Governor Kirk Fordice of Mississippi was critically injured when his sport utility vehicle veered off an interstate highway, rolled down an embankment and caught fire.

Mr. Fordice, 62, was in critical condition Wednesday with bruises to his heart, lung and liver. He also suffered fractured ribs and a collapsed left lung in the crash late Tuesday afternoon. Having been elected to a second term last year, the Republican was not up for re-election.

MONDAY
MARDI
MITTWOCH
GIOVEDI
VIERNES
السبت

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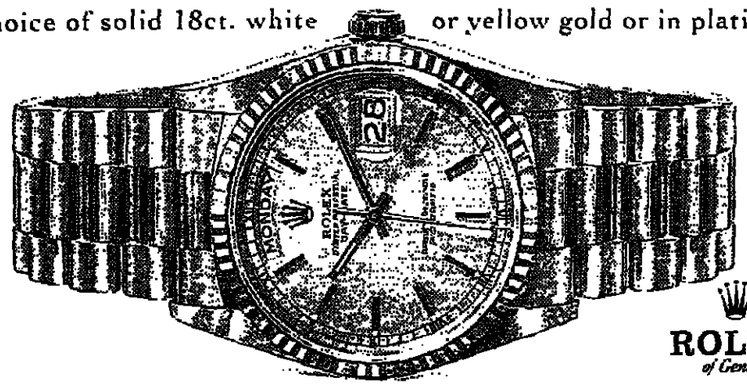

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U.S. ELECTIONS / THE NEW CONGRESS

Dole Yields To Humor

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Proclaiming that he is "still the most optimistic man in America," Bob Dole conceded defeat in an upbeat speech that brought down the final curtain on his third run at the presidency and on more than 45 years in public life.

Mr. Dole congratulated President Bill Clinton, who he said was "my opponent and not my enemy," and used a one-liner to subdue the loud partisan crowd.

"You're not going to get that tax cut if you don't be quiet," quipped the Republican, invoking the proposed 15 percent tax-rate cut that was the center of his campaign.

"It hurts" to lose the race, Mr. Dole said, adding, "I was thinking on the way down the elevator that tomorrow will be the first time in my life I don't have anything to do."

Eric Draper/The Associated Press

In Senate, 3 Seats Tighten Republican Rule

By Helen Dewar and Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans retained control of the Senate after wresting seats from the Democrats in Alabama, Arkansas and Nebraska.

"The Senate will stay Republican, and it is going to be much more conservative than it was before — much more conservative," said Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska.

Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, was the only incumbent senator to lose his seat.

Despite losing that seat, the Republicans added at least one seat, raising their majority to 54 to 45. Oregon remained undecided.

Democrats retained open seats in hard-fought contests in New Jersey, Georgia and Louisiana. But the Democrats fell short of making the net gain of three seats they would need to take control of the chamber.

Some incumbents overcame tough challenges to win re-election, including Senators Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and Paul Wellstone, Democrat of Minnesota. Others cruised to easy victory, including Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina.

In perhaps the most closely watched race in the country, Senator John Kerry, a Democrat, won re-election over Governor William Weld in Massachusetts.

Taking away a Democratic seat in Alabama, Jeff Sessions, the Republican state attorney general, defeated state Senator Roger Bedford for the seat of retiring Senator Howell Heflin.

In a second blow to the Democrats' once-firm hold on Senate seats from the South, Representative Tim Hutchinson, a Republican, defeated Winston Bryant, Democratic state attorney general, in Arkansas for the seat being vacated by Senator David Pryor. The loss was an embarrassment for President Bill Clinton in his home state.

In Nebraska, Chuck Hagel, a Republican investment banker, came from behind in the early polls to defeat Governor Ben Nelson, a Democrat, for the seat of another Democratic retiree, Senator J. James Exon.

But Republicans failed to keep at least one of their seats, as Representative Tim Johnson of South Dakota beat Mr. Pressler, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Both parties were able to retain most of their open seats.

In a turnaround after television networks and exit polls predicted he would lose, Senator Robert Smith, Republican of New Hampshire and a staunch conservative, hung onto his seat, turning back a strong challenge by former Representative Dick Swett.

In New Jersey, in one of the most hotly contested races to succeed a retiring senator, Representative Robert Torricelli, a Democrat, defeated Representative Dick Zimmer, a Republican, for the seat being vacated by Senator Bill Bradley, a Democrat.

In Georgia, Secretary of State Max Cleland, a Democrat, defeated Guy Millner, a Republican businessman, to retain the seat now held by Senator Sam Nunn — one of several Democratic-held southern seats that were in jeopardy this year.

In Illinois, Representative Richard Durbin, a Democrat, filled the seat being vacated by retiring Senator Paul Simon, a Democrat, by defeating former state Representative Al Salvi, a Republican.

In Louisiana, Mary Landrieu, a Democrat, beat Louis (Woody) Jenkins for the seat being vacated by Senator J. Bennett Johnston, a Democrat.

In races for two Senate seats in Kansas, Representative Sam Brownback, a Republican, defeated Jill Docking for the seat of Bob Dole, and Representative Pat Roberts, a Republican, defeated state Treasurer Sally Thompson for the seat of retiring Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, a Republican.

In Maine, Susan Collins, a Republican, defeated former Governor Joseph Brennan for the seat of retiring Senator William Cohen, a Republican.

Republicans kept the seat of retiring Senator Hank Brown of Colorado, as Representative Wayne Allard, a Republican, turned back a challenge by Tom Strickland.

In Oregon, Tom Bruggere, a Democrat, held a slight lead over Gordon Smith, a Republican state legislative leader who ran unsuccessfully for a Senate seat last year. The race, for a seat vacated by Senator Mark Hatfield, a Republican, may not be decided until absentee ballots are counted.

With the current Republican majority, the Democratic Party needed to pick up three seats to win control so long as Vice President Gore was reelected, positioning him to cast the tie-breaking vote in favor of the Democrats.

Democrats lost control of the Senate in the Republican Party's sweep of Congress two years ago. Throughout the long and often nasty campaigns in nearly three dozen states, most of the focus was on the 14 states where incumbents had retired, 8 held by Democrats and 6 by Republicans. In addition, a handful of incumbents faced serious challenges, adding to the unusually high number of races that came down to the wire.

Mr. Thurmond, who will be 94 next month, already the oldest senator in history, cruised to an eighth term as he easily defeated Elliott Close, a Democratic textile heir. Next May, Mr. Thurmond, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, will become the longest serving senator in history, exceeding the record set by Carl Hayden of Arizona in the late 1960s.

House Republicans Pledge Cooperation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congressional Republicans, who retained their House majority in the election Tuesday, pledged Wednesday to work with President Bill Clinton on the budget, Medicare and other problems.

The words of cooperation came after enough House races had been decided to make it clear the Republicans would stay on top, although with a slimmer majority. The Republicans captured open seats in the South and Midwest, but at least 11 of their freshmen lost in a hail of negative advertising financed by Democrats and big labor unions.

Republicans won at least 224 seats and led in three other races, while Democrats captured at least 203 seats and led in four races. The Republicans would probably fall nine short of their current number of 236 seats in the 435-seat House. The last Congress had 198 Democratic representatives, and an independent who usually voted with them.

Dick Armey of Texas, the majority leader, predicted that accommodation would replace the combative mood of the past two years, because "it is not a presidential campaign year" and "we were not that far apart" on key issues.

In a television interview, Mr. Armey said he thought progress could be made on a balanced budget, tax cuts and reducing the federal government.

While Democrats pummeled Republicans in the campaign as the party trying to harm the elderly by cutting Medicare, Mr. Armey said he expected both parties to work together to fix the financially strapped health insurance program.

He said of Mr. Clinton: "He certainly has no need to do any political work in this year, so we can get down to the policies that are before us and we ought to be able to work together on that."

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker who was attacked mercilessly in Democratic campaigns, said of the Republicans' success: "It's pretty amazing, a truly historic moment. The last time the GOP successfully defended a House majority was 1930, during the presidency of Herbert Hoover."

There were plenty of interesting sidelights in House races:

- In Utah, a Republican, Merrill Cook won the seat vacated by Enid Greene, a Republican whose husband pleaded guilty to bank, election and tax fraud charges. Ms. Greene was cleared of any charges following a lengthy criminal investigation of her personal and campaign finances.
- Jesse Jackson Jr., son of the civil rights leader, was elected easily in Illinois.
- Democrats in Illinois reclaimed the office held until 1994 by Dan Rostenkowski, who was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee before he lost his seat under a cloud of legal troubles. Michael Flanagan, the Republican who took the seat two years ago, won less than 40 percent of the vote this time.

According to the polls, voters may not like Mr. Gingrich, but many punched their ballots for Republican candidates anyway. Three of five voters responding to a Voter News Service exit poll said they had an unfavorable view of the speaker, but more than half said they approved of the job the Republican-controlled Congress had done in the past two years.

Richard Gephardt of Missouri, the House minority leader, said he had gone door-to-door this year to try to find out why the Democratic Party lost the House two years ago. It is a puzzle the party has yet to solve.

The Republicans took advantage of Democratic retirements in the South and Midwest to pick up open House seats in Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas.

In some cases, the Republican wins were hair-raisingly close. A freshman Republican from Pennsylvania, Jon Fox, won by 10 votes after running as hard as he could from Mr. Gingrich.

Another big victory for the Republicans came in Idaho, where the embattled freshman Helen Chenoweth won a second term despite accusations of personal and official financial mismanagement.

While Mr. Gingrich himself was re-elected comfortably, the Republican lawmaker who has been accused of going easy on the speaker's ethical problems was fighting for political survival: Nancy Johnson of Connecticut, chairman of the House ethics committee, was in a tight race with her Democratic challenger.

Another Connecticut Republican, Gary Franks, lost to the challenger James Maloney. The defeat left the Republicans with one black representative.

Most longtime incumbents were safe. But Bob Dornan of California, the firebrand conservative who has been one of Congress's most colorful figures for 16 years, was in a virtual dead heat with Loretta Sanchez, a political newcomer.

Democratic successes came in the Northeast.

In New York, Carolyn McCarthy defeated the freshman Republican Daniel Frisa in a race dominated by the issue of gun control. Mrs. McCarthy's husband was killed in the 1993 Long Island Railroad massacre, and she took on Mr. Frisa after he voted to repeal the ban on assault weapons.

3 New Democratic Governors, but No Overall Gain

By Joan Biskupic
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats won three of the four open governorships, but neither party made any overall gains.

Democrats won in the traditional Republican stronghold of New Hampshire, as well as in Indiana and Washington state, where Gary Locke became the first Asian-American governor in the continental United States.

But because only one of the four open statehouses had been controlled by the Republicans, and a Republican replaced a Democrat in West Virginia, the lineup remains 32 Republican governors, 17 Democrats and one independent. A New Hampshire state senator, Jeanne Shaheen, became her state's first female governor and its first Democratic governor in 14 years. Ms. Shaheen, 49, beat Ovide Lamontagne, 39, a former chairman of the Board of Education of New Hampshire who was making his first statewide bid. She will succeed Governor Steve Merrill, a Republican who is retiring.

The Democrats had hoped for a reversal of the mighty losses they suffered in 1994, when Republicans took over 11 statehouses and, for the first time since 1970, won a majority of the governorships. While the Democrats gained no real edge, they declared a symbolic advantage in both New Hampshire and Indiana, where Lieutenant Governor Frank O'Bannon, a Democrat, narrowly won his bid to succeed Governor Evan Bayh, another Democrat, who was barred by state law from running a third time.

Mr. O'Bannon, 66, a New Democrat in the moderate mold of Mr. Bayh, defeated the mayor of Indianapolis, Stephen Goldsmith, 49, who had gained a national reputation for his effort to privatize and contract out government jobs in the state's largest city. In recent weeks, Republicans had predicted that Mr. Goldsmith, one of their leading lights, would prevail and give the Republicans a lock on the Midwest, where Republicans already control the statehouses of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio. The Indiana candidates had spent a reported $15 million, which would make it the most expensive race in state history.

The West Virginia contest was too close to call until midnight. But former Governor Cecil Underwood, a Republican, finally overcame former state Senator Charlotte Pritt, a Democrat, to succeed the Democratic governor, Gaston Caperton, who is barred from seeking a third term.

In the fourth open seat, in Washington state, Mr. Locke, the King County executive and a son of Chinese immigrants, beat the former Republican state senator, Ellen Craswell. Mr. Locke, 46, had declared his support for same-sex marriages, affirmative action and abortion rights. In contrast, Ms. Craswell, 64, who described herself as a "Christian radical," said she opposed homosexuality, advocated voluntary castration of sex offenders and sought to dismantle much of the state government. Mr. Locke succeeds Mike Lowry, a Democrat who declined to seek re-election after a female aide accused him of sexual harassment.

While this was an off-year for gubernatorial elections, the importance of the top state job has increased as Congress passed greater responsibility for welfare reform and other public services back to states.

The four Democratic incumbent governors and three Republican incumbents all retained their seats. The Democratic governor of North Carolina, James B. Hunt Jr., won another term. In Vermont, another Democrat, Howard Dean, won a third term.

The other Democrats who kept their statehouses were Mel Carnahan, the governor of Missouri, and Thomas Carper, the governor of Delaware. Republican incumbents who prevailed were Governor Marc Racicot of Montana, Governor Mike Leavitt of Utah, and Governor Edward Schafer of North Dakota.

President

The Associated Press

Here are the results of Tuesday's presidential elections for each state as of 2002 GMT. The percentage of precincts reporting in each state is given in the column headed 'PR.' The popular vote for the candidates is listed next, with the percentage of vote for each in the state. The percentages may not add to 100 because of other candidates on the ballot.

State	PR	Clinton	%	Dole	%	Perot	%
Alabama	99	664,503	43	782,029	51	92,010	6
Alaska	99	66,508	33	101,234	51	21,536	11
Arizona	99	612,412	47	576,126	44	104,712	8
Arkansas	99	467,888	54	323,622	37	66,913	8
California	100	4,639,935	51	3,412,563	38	667,702	7
Colorado	100	670,854	44	691,291	46	99,509	7
Connecticut	100	712,603	52	481,047	35	137,784	10
Delaware	100	140,209	52	98,906	37	28,693	11
District of Columbia	100	152,031	85	16,637	9	3,479	2
Florida	100	2,533,502	48	2,226,117	42	482,237	9
Georgia	99	1,045,552	46	1,076,875	47	145,445	6
Hawaii	100	205,012	57	113,943	32	27,358	8
Idaho	100	165,545	34	256,406	52	62,506	13
Illinois	99	2,299,476	54	1,577,930	37	344,311	8
Indiana	99	874,668	42	995,082	47	218,739	10
Iowa	100	615,525	50	490,809	40	104,421	9
Kansas	100	384,399	36	578,572	54	92,093	9
Kentucky	100	635,804	46	622,339	45	118,768	9
Louisiana	100	928,983	52	710,240	40	122,981	7
Maine	99	311,000	52	185,062	31	85,268	14
Maryland	100	924,284	54	651,682	38	113,684	7
Massachusetts	100	1,567,223	62	717,622	28	225,394	9
Michigan	98	1,911,553	52	1,413,812	38	319,095	9
Minnesota	98	1,096,355	51	751,971	35	252,986	12
Mississippi	100	385,005	44	434,547	49	51,500	6
Missouri	100	1,024,817	48	889,689	41	217,103	10
Montana	99	167,169	41	178,957	44	55,017	14
Nebraska	100	231,906	35	355,665	53	76,103	11
Nevada	100	203,388	44	198,775	43	43,855	9
New Hampshire	100	245,260	50	196,740	40	48,140	10
New Jersey	99	1,599,932	53	1,080,041	36	257,979	9
New Mexico	99	252,215	49	210,791	41	30,978	6
New York	99	3,515,027	59	1,862,344	31	482,770	8
North Carolina	100	1,099,132	44	1,214,399	49	165,301	7
North Dakota	99	106,360	40	124,507	47	32,566	12
Ohio	100	2,100,690	47	1,823,859	41	470,680	11
Oklahoma	100	488,102	40	582,310	48	130,788	11
Oregon	95	326,099	47	256,100	37	73,265	11
Pennsylvania	99	2,206,241	49	1,793,568	40	430,082	10
Rhode Island	100	220,592	60	98,325	27	39,965	11
South Carolina	99	495,458	44	564,387	50	63,300	6
South Dakota	100	139,295	43	150,508	46	31,248	10
Tennessee	100	905,599	48	860,809	46	105,577	6
Texas	100	2,455,735	44	2,731,998	49	377,530	7
Utah	100	220,197	33	359,394	54	66,100	10
Vermont	100	138,400	54	80,043	31	30,912	12
Virginia	99	1,070,990	45	1,119,974	47	158,707	7
Washington	99	899,645	51	639,743	36	161,642	9
West Virginia	100	324,394	51	231,908	37	70,853	11
Wisconsin	100	1,071,859	49	845,172	39	227,426	10
Wyoming	100	77,897	37	105,347	50	25,854	12

Senate

The Associated Press

Here are the latest returns in the races for U.S. Senate as of 2004 GMT. The winners are marked with an 'x'.

ALABAMA (99%) open
Bedford D 685,556 46
x-Sessions R 779,415 52

ALASKA (99%)
Obermeyer D 19,402 10
x-Stevens R (i) 149,475 77

ARKANSAS (99%) open
Bryant D 396,008 47
x-Hutchinson R 441,705 53

COLORADO (100%) open
Strickland D 677,151 46
x-Allard R 748,516 51

DELAWARE (100%)
x-Biden D (i) 165,241 60
Clatworthy R 104,982 38

GEORGIA (99%) open
x-Cleland D 1,101,111 49
Millner R 1,073,456 48

IDAHO (100%)
Minnick D 198,415 40
x-Craig R (i) 283,530 57

ILLINOIS (99%) open
x-Durbin D 2,340,655 56
Salvi R 1,718,856 41

IOWA (99%)
x-Harkin D (i) 629,007 52
Lightfoot R 568,145 47

KANSAS (2 open seats)
(100%) open
Thompson D 359,474 34
x-Roberts R 647,612 62

(100%) open
Docking D 457,646 43
x-Brownback R 569,304 54

KENTUCKY (100%)
Beshear D 558,621 43
x-McConnell R (i) 722,525 55

LOUISIANA (100%) open
x-Landrieu D 852,622 50
Jenkins R 840,342 50

MAINE (99%) open
Brennan D 262,736 44
x-Collins R 294,284 49

MASSACHUSETTS (100%)
x-Kerry D (i) 1,328,747 52
Weld R 1,140,472 45

MICHIGAN (98%)
x-Levin D (i) 2,104,678 58
Romney R 1,436,750 40

MINNESOTA (97%)
x-Wellstone D (i) 1,093,734 50
Boschwitz R 897,305 41

MISSISSIPPI (100%)
Hunt D 235,990 27
x-Cochran R (i) 616,160 71

MONTANA (99%)
x-Baucus D (i) 200,549 50
Rehberg R 180,863 45

NEBRASKA (100%) open
Nelson D 276,088 42
x-Hagel R 372,142 56

NEW HAMPSHIRE (100%)
Swett D 226,616 46
x-Smith R (i) 241,862 49

NEW JERSEY (99%) open
x-Torricelli D 1,469,086 53
Zimmer R 1,192,695 43

NEW MEXICO (99%)
Trujillo D 152,742 30
x-Domenici R (i) 326,053 64

NORTH CAROLINA (100%)
Gantt D 1,160,449 46
x-Helms R (i) 1,331,457 53

OKLAHOMA (100%)
Boren D 474,161 40
x-Inhofe R (i) 670,609 57

OREGON (95%) open
Bruggere D 318,232 47
Smith R 334,171 49

RHODE ISLAND (100%) open
x-Reed D 215,303 63
Mayer R 120,436 35

SOUTH CAROLINA (99%)
Close D 502,202 44
x-Thurmond R (i) 607,097 53

SOUTH DAKOTA (100%) open
x-Johnson D 166,511 51
Pressler R (i) 157,912 49

TENNESSEE (100%)
Gordon D 652,754 37
x-Thompson R (i) 1,088,364 61

TEXAS (100%)
Morales D 2,428,998 44
x-Gramm R (i) 3,028,504 55

VIRGINIA (99%)
M. Warner D 1,098,440 47
x-J. Warner R (i) 1,221,508 53

WEST VIRGINIA (100%)
x-Rockefeller D (i) 450,903 77
Burks R 137,240 23

WYOMING (100%) open
Karpan D 89,056 42
x-Enzi R 114,071 54

Governors

The Associated Press

Here are returns as of 2004 GMT in the races for Governor. Winners are marked with an 'x.' An (i) means incumbent. 'Open' means there was no incumbent in the race.

DELAWARE (100%)
x-Carper D (i) 188,323 69
Rzewnicki R 82,653 31

INDIANA (99%) open
x-O'Bannon D 1,075,342 51
Goldsmith R 977,505 47

MISSOURI (99%)
x-Carnahan D (i) 1,223,315 57
Kelly R 865,932 40

MONTANA (99%)
Jacobson D 69,925 20
x-Racicot R (i) 272,013 80

NEW HAMPSHIRE (100%) open
x-Shaheen D 283,592 57
Lamontagne R 195,903 40

NORTH CAROLINA (100%)
x-Hunt D (i) 1,423,351 56
Hayes R 1,088,113 43

NORTH DAKOTA (99%)
Kaldor D 89,036 34
x-Schafer R (i) 174,217 66

UTAH (100%)
Bradley D 155,294 23
x-Leavitt R (i) 500,293 75

VERMONT (100%)
x-Dean D (i) 178,032 71
Gropper R 56,993 23

WASHINGTON (99%) open
x-Locke D 1,038,108 59
Craswell R 721,944 41

WEST VIRGINIA (100%) open
Pritt D 284,398 46
x-Underwood R 320,502 52

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U.S. ELECTIONS / CONTRARIAN MESSAGES

Californians Reject Affirmative Action

Initiative Was One of 91 in Nation

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — California voters have sent another of their contrarian messages to Washington, approving by a large margin a fiercely contested citizen initiative abolishing affirmative action.

The initiative, which bars both discrimination and preferential treatment in state hiring, contracts and college admissions, was winning by 55 percent to 45 percent with more than 80 percent of the precincts counted.

It won the support of a majority of Bob Dole's voters while also picking up crucial support from Democrats, exit polls suggested. The California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union announced that it would file suit to block the initiative.

If successful, this initiative could get caught up in the same legal gridlock that has ensnared many previous state ballot efforts.

Nationwide, a record 91 citizen initiatives were decided by voters Tuesday, with the public logging anti-establishment views on taxes and term limits.

An anti-tax proposition in Florida won resoundingly. The proposition would prohibit the imposition of new state taxes or fees unless approved by two-thirds of the state residents voting in an election.

Voters in both California and Arizona approved the medical use of marijuana by wide margins.

The California marijuana proposal was strongly opposed by the state attorney general, three former presidents and the national drug control policy director. But it attracted the support of an odd mix of conservatives, libertarians and drug legalization advocates, as well as some of the country's richest business leaders.

It exempts from criminal drug laws patients and "defined care givers" who possess or cultivate marijuana. It also would allow physicians to recommend the drug's use in the treatment of cancer, anorexia, AIDS, chronic pain, spasticity, glaucoma, arthritis, migraines or "any other illness for which marijuana provides relief."

A "parental rights" proposal in Colorado was defeated. The proposal would have amended the state constitution to give parents the explicit right to "direct and control the upbringing, education, values and discipline of their children."

Colorado voters also turned down an effort to eliminate the property tax exemption for churches.

Elsewhere, voters rejected riverboat gambling in Ohio but approved the establishment of additional casinos on Indian reservations in Arizona. Michigan voters approved casinos for Detroit.

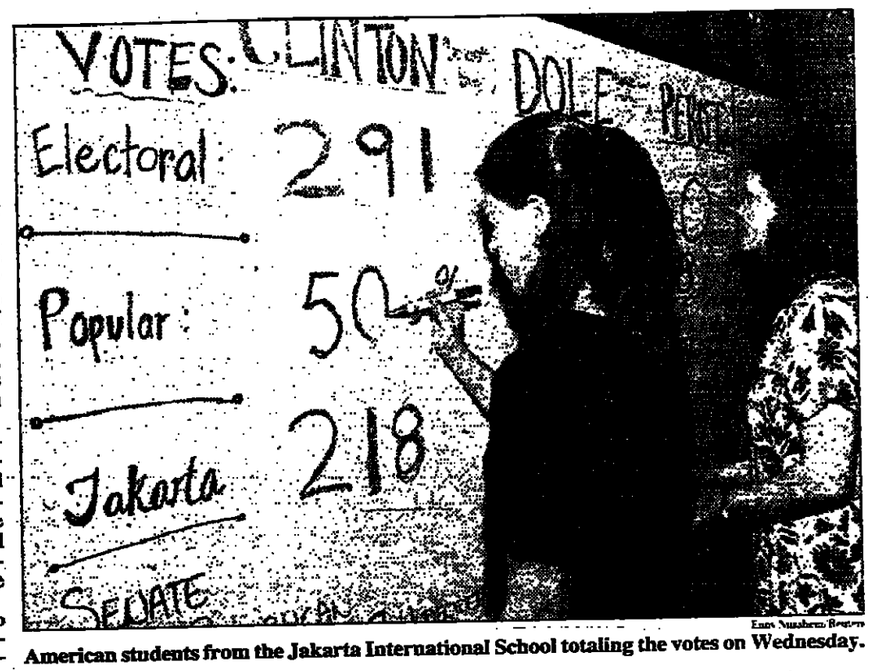
An environmental initiative to raise money through a sugar tax to clean up the Everglades failed in Florida. The initiative turned Florida into a $35 million advertising battleground as sugar growers pulled out the stops to defeat a proposed penny-a-pound tax.

■ Animal Rights Voted

Ballot measures championed by animal rights activists to restrict chasing wolves with planes, baiting bears with leftovers and trapping cougars in steel-jaw traps passed in several states Tuesday, The Associated Press reported.

Colorado outlawed leghold traps and Massachusetts banned even a padded version. Washington and Massachusetts banned the use of dogs or bait to hunt bears and wildcats while Oregon voters elected to keep laws against such hunting on the books.

But voters in Michigan and Idaho, both hunting strongholds, rejected similar measures banning dogs and bait from bear-hunting.



Enny Nuraheni/Reuters
American students from the Jakarta International School totaling the votes on Wednesday.

For Women, Only Slim Gains

Record Number of Candidates, but Few Reach High Office

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the number of women winning seats in the House of Representatives nearly doubled to a record 47, four years ago, the incoming group of women pronounced themselves evidence of a major new trend in American politics.

But since then, the number of women winning high office around the United States has increased only marginally as record numbers of female candidates for governor and seats in the House and Senate this year produced only moderate gains in the Tuesday elections.

With her victory in New Hampshire, Jeanne Shaheen, a Democrat, became the state's first female governor, but still just the second woman to serve as a state's chief executive, along with Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey.

Women picked up two seats in the House to give them 49, but failed to add to the 9 they hold in the Senate. That total could shrink by one if Mary Landrieu's apparent victory over Woody Jenkins in Louisiana changes when absentee ballots are counted Friday.

"We're happy on the one hand," said Anita Perez Ferguson, president of the National Women's Political Caucus, a bipartisan organization in Washington dedicated to supporting women candidates. She was referring to the women who prevailed this year. "It's nice to have them in places where they are a beginning pipeline to the White House."

But she also expressed regret that the large numbers of female candidates this year — 215 for House seats, more than 50 for Senate seats and 7 for governorships — failed to generate more success.

In addition to Ms. Shaheen, a Democrat, 10 women won House seats for the first time, including Carolyn McCarthy, a Democrat from Mineola, New York, but the net increase was offset by a combined total of 8 retirements and losses by House women.

One other woman, Loretta Sanchez, a California Democrat, was close to joining the House for the first time.

In the Senate, the apparent victory by Ms. Landrieu, a Democrat, and Susan Collins's triumph in Maine offset the departures of the two senators from Kansas — Nancy Landon Kassebaum, who retired after three terms, and Sheila Frahm, who had been appointed on an interim basis to fill Bob Dole's seat.

With Ms. Collins and Olympia Snowe, both Republicans, Maine became the second state after California to have two women in the Senate.

Ms. Ferguson said the failure of more women to win seats was caused not so much by bias, but by the larger difficulties of defeating an incumbent.

"There are a lot of obstacles," she said. "There's so little turnover in general. The greatest opportunity for any new candidate — men and women — is to challenge for an open seat."

This year, half of the 10 new women House members and both of the new senators were running for open seats.

Asia Backs U.S. Vote For Politics of Stability

Boost Seen for Clinton's Role in Region

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — When President Bill Clinton arrives in Manila later this month, he will be in a far stronger position than when he last came through Southeast Asia in late November two years ago.

Then, the president had just suffered the bruising loss of the Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress, and his trip was dogged by questions about his responsibility for the defeat and his own continued relevance in the face of the Republican "revolution."

This time, Mr. Clinton will be returning to Manila triumphant, making Asia his first postelection foreign trip and coming while still in the glow of his sweeping re-election victory.

Asians largely applauded the U.S. results as a vote for continuity and stability, with that view echoed in the region's stock markets, most of which showed solid gains on the news that American voters chose the status quo in Washington.

Many Southeast Asian government officials noted that Mr. Clinton has now met Asia's top leaders on several occasions, many as a result of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit meetings like the one he will attend at Subic Bay in the Philippines on Nov. 25.

Mr. Clinton has met President Suharto of Indonesia three times over the last four years, and he has met President Fidel Ramos of the Philippines several times.

Hong Kong's British governor, Chris Patten, has been a guest at the White House twice, establishing what Mr. Patten's press secretary called "a pretty decent personal bond between them."

The Indonesian state secretary, Murdiono, said Wednesday that while there were "perhaps differences of opinion between Indonesia and the United States," such "differences are normal and can be overcome between friends."

In Thailand, which is heading for elections Nov. 17 after 18 months of political gridlock and uncertainty, Foreign Minister Amnuay Viravan said Mr. Clinton's re-election would help strengthen ties between the two countries. Mr. Clinton is scheduled to stop in Bangkok after his trip to the Philippines.

In Vietnam, with which Mr. Clinton opened diplomatic ties in June 1995, there was relief over the president's victory. Mr. Clinton's challenger, Bob Dole, had opposed opening relations with Hanoi and likely would have slowed down the process of establishing a trade pact and normalizing ties.

"We welcome Mr. Clinton's win in the U.S. presidential election," a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "On our side, Vietnam hopes the cooperative relationship between Vietnam and the United States will continue to develop, for the benefit of the two countries and the benefit of peace, stability, cooperation and development."

Mr. Clinton's affinity for Asia could come back to haunt him, however, if the newly returned Republican Congress opens investigations into the Asian fundraising practices of certain Democratic Party operatives. Big campaign donations to the party have been linked to wealthy Indonesians, and at least three current or former administration and party officials have been accused of soliciting funds in Taiwan.

■ Hashimoto Applauds

Kevin Sullivan of The Washington Post reported from Tokyo:

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan said Mr. Clinton's re-election assured further cooperation on key issues, particularly the bilateral security alliance and the reduction of U.S. military bases on Okinawa.

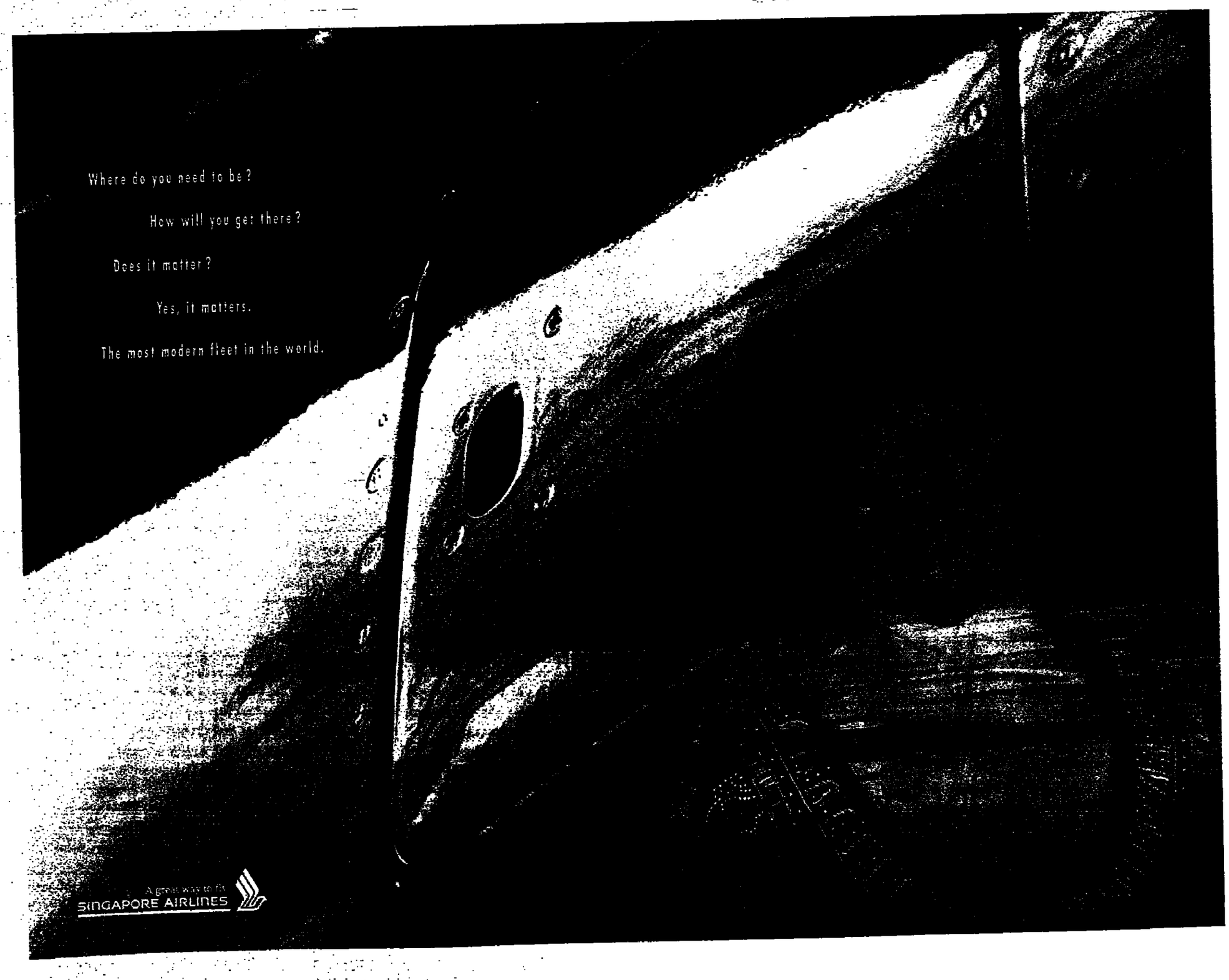
"The U.S. people made a very great choice," Mr. Hashimoto said.

"Japan will make our bilateral relations even better than before," he added. "I hope from the bottom of my heart that both our countries will tackle and solve such pending issues as Okinawa."

Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda called Mr. Clinton's victory "a very reassuring event for the peace and prosperity of the world." He said the president had shown strong leadership in handling crises in the former Yugoslavia and the Middle East.

"Japan-U.S. relations will continue to be the cornerstone of Japan's diplomacy," Mr. Ikeda said.

Japanese officials said they expected no significant changes in economic relations between the world's two largest economies. Of the several pending trade disputes — on film, insurance and airline routes — none is expected to deteriorate to the acrimony of the automobile dispute of two years ago.



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Bhutto Vows to Fight Her Dismissal in Court

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Benazir Bhutto vowed Wednesday to fight in court her dismissal as prime minister and the dissolution of Parliament by President Farooq Leghari.

"We expect the court to restore the assembly within a month," she said in her first public appearance since the *dissolution of her government.*

"I have been elected as prime minister, and I'll be prime minister again," she said.

Mr. Leghari, saying corruption, nepotism and misrule had crippled the Pakistani government, dissolved the National Assembly on Tuesday and named an interim prime minister to supervise elections set for February.

Miss Bhutto described the president's charges as "malicious, baseless and fabricated" and called on him to resign if he wanted to prove he had not *acted out of a "lust for power."*

"I will go to the court expecting justice," she said, noting that the Supreme Court had reinstated the government of her main political opponent, Mian Nawaz Sharif, after it had been dismissed by then-President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in 1993.

Miss Bhutto said she did not know the whereabouts of her husband, the former investment minister Asif Ali Zardari, who was detained Tuesday. Miss Bhutto accused Mr. Leghari of arranging his abduction.

"If by nine o'clock tonight my lawyer has not been allowed to see my husband," Miss Bhutto said, she would file a report against the president "for the kidnapping of my husband."

The caretaker government, led by Malik Meraj Khalid, said it had lifted curbs on Miss Bhutto's movements but Mr. Zardari remained in protective custody.

Mr. Zardari is the focus of corruption allegations leveled against Miss Bhutto's government. He has denied any wrongdoing.

"As Zardari is in protective custody," Information Minister Irshad Haqqani said, "it means there is something against him, some inquiry may be on, or something else may be considered."

Mr. Zardari was detained by army officers in Lahore, the Punjabi capital, and was flown to Rawalpindi, near Islamabad. Mr. Haqqani said Miss Bhutto, who was confined by police to her official residence Tuesday, "was free to carry out political activities and go wherever she likes."

Mr. Haqqani said Miss Bhutto could remain at the residence for 10 days, but not use it for political meetings or protests.

Saeed Khan/Agence France-Presse

Partisans of Benazir Bhutto taking to the streets of Islamabad on Wednesday to protest her dismissal.

Miss Bhutto said Mr. Leghari had no right to dismiss her. Mr. Leghari is a former political ally whom she nominated for the presidency.

"What he has done is against the vital interests of the unity, integrity and prosperity of Pakistan," she said. "He had no right to do this."

She added: "He was elected on a mandate that he would never dismiss a government. He has broken his solemn pledge. I leave his fate in Allah's hands."

Miss Bhutto, who clawed her way back to power in 1993 general elections after being dismissed a first time in 1990, denied her turbulent political career was over. "Whenever I've given a call, the people of Pakistan have never deserted me," she said.

She said if the courts failed to reinstate her, she would then decide whether to fight the promised Feb. 3 election.

Miss Bhutto said the whole of Pakistan was mourning her dismissal, but there have been few signs of unrest, while supporters of opposition parties were jubilant.

■ Bhutto Party Meeting Canceled

The Pakistan People's Party had to cancel a planned strategy meeting Wednesday, it said, because its leader, Miss Bhutto, could not attend, Agence France-Presse reported from Islamabad.

Miss Bhutto could not be present, he said, because she was in virtual detention.

Beijing Frees Dissident With Cancer

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China released the ailing dissident Chen Ziming on Wednesday, less than two weeks before a mission by the U.S. secretary of state, Warren Christopher, to improve relations.

Mr. Chen, 44, who was in prison for the second time in connection with his role in the 1989 democracy protests, was freed on medical parole.

The dissident, who has cancer, was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment for leading the 1989 demonstrations, which were crushed by the army. He was convicted of "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement."

He was freed in 1994 on a medical parole after being diagnosed with cancer, only to be arrested again in 1995 for carrying out staging a one-day hunger strike to mark the anniversary of the army's crackdown.

The police said at the time that if he was healthy enough to fast, then he was healthy enough to complete his prison term.

Mr. Christopher is to come to Beijing Nov. 18 and is expected to raise the issue of human rights, a persistent irritant in U.S.-China ties.

Doctors have said that Mr. Chen needs an operation and should be hospitalized, according to his sister, Chen Zihua. The family had been asking officials to release Mr. Chen so that he could recover either at home or in a hospital.

Chen Zihua, who was detained briefly last year after family members held a sit-in protest against Mr. Chen's imprisonment, said Mr. Chen's looked sickly when the family visited him last month in prison.

Upon arriving home, Mr. Chen said he was tired, according to his younger brother, Chen Ziping.

But the brother added: "Chen Ziming's situation has improved. We are very happy."

In the 1980s, Mr. Chen helped found a research institution, the Beijing Social Economic Studies Institute, which conducted some of Communist China's first social surveys and produced studies on political and economic reform.

A colleague of Mr. Chen's, Wang Juntao, who also got a 13-year prison term, was released on medical parole in 1994 and allowed to go to the United States to be treated for hepatitis, which he was believed to have contracted in prison.

A Chinese court convicted another leader of the democracy protests, Wang Dan, on subversion charges last week and sentenced him to 11 years in prison. The United States criticized the verdict.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Social Democrats To Back Hashimoto

TOKYO — The Social Democratic Party agreed Wednesday to back Ryutaro Hashimoto as prime minister, party officials said, virtually assuring his re-election.

The agreement means that when Parliament convenes Thursday for the first time since last month's elections, Mr. Hashimoto will probably regain the leadership at the head of a single-party minority government, replacing the outgoing majority coalition that has governed since mid-1994.

The decision to support Mr. Hashimoto was made by the Social Democrats' executive council and endorsed during a meeting of party members from both houses of Parliament, officials said. *(AFP)*

Restrictions Eased On Burma Dissident

RANGOON, Burma — The military authorities have removed blockades from the approaches to the home of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, sources close to the Burmese pro-democracy opposition leader said Wednesday.

The authorities ended restrictions along Rangoon's suburban University Avenue late Tuesday, the sources said.

The roadblocks were installed Saturday afternoon after Daw Aung San Suu Kyi spoke to supporters on nearby streets when she was prevented from holding a rally outside her gate for the sixth successive week.

Restrictions have been in place intermittently since the end of September, when the dissident and her National League for Democracy planned to hold a congress at her house. *(AFP)*

Australia Moves To Reassure Asia

SYDNEY — As a heated debate over racism threatened to tarnish Australia's regional reputation, the government declared Wednesday that closer ties with Asia were its top foreign policy priority.

"Australia's engagement with the region is no passing phase," Foreign Minister Alexander Downer said in a speech at the Australia-Asia Institute in Sydney, adding, "Australia is with Asia for the long-term."

Australia became embroiled in a divisive race debate last month when an independent politician, Pauline Hanson, said the country was being swamped by Asians and called for an immediate end to immigration.

Asians make up about 4.7 percent of the 18 million Australians, and about a third of the nation's 100,000 immigrants each year. *(Reuters)*

Seoul War Casualty

SEOUL — The president of South Korea named a new foreign minister Wednesday to replace Gong Ro Myung, who resigned amid allegations that he served in the North Korean Army during the Korean War.

The national security adviser, Yoo Chong Ha, was named to succeed him.

Mr. Yoo, 60, a career diplomat, has served as vice foreign minister and ambassador to the United Nations and the European Union. He became national security adviser in 1994. *(AP)*

For the Record

Muslim clerics in Malaysia are studying possible changes to religious laws to allow the wives of polygamous husbands to apply for alimony, officials said Wednesday in Kuala Lumpur. *(AFP)*

The Vietnamese National Assembly on Wednesday approved plans for changes to 12 ministerial or ministerial level posts, bringing in eight newcomers but rejecting Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's choice for transportation minister. *(Reuters)*

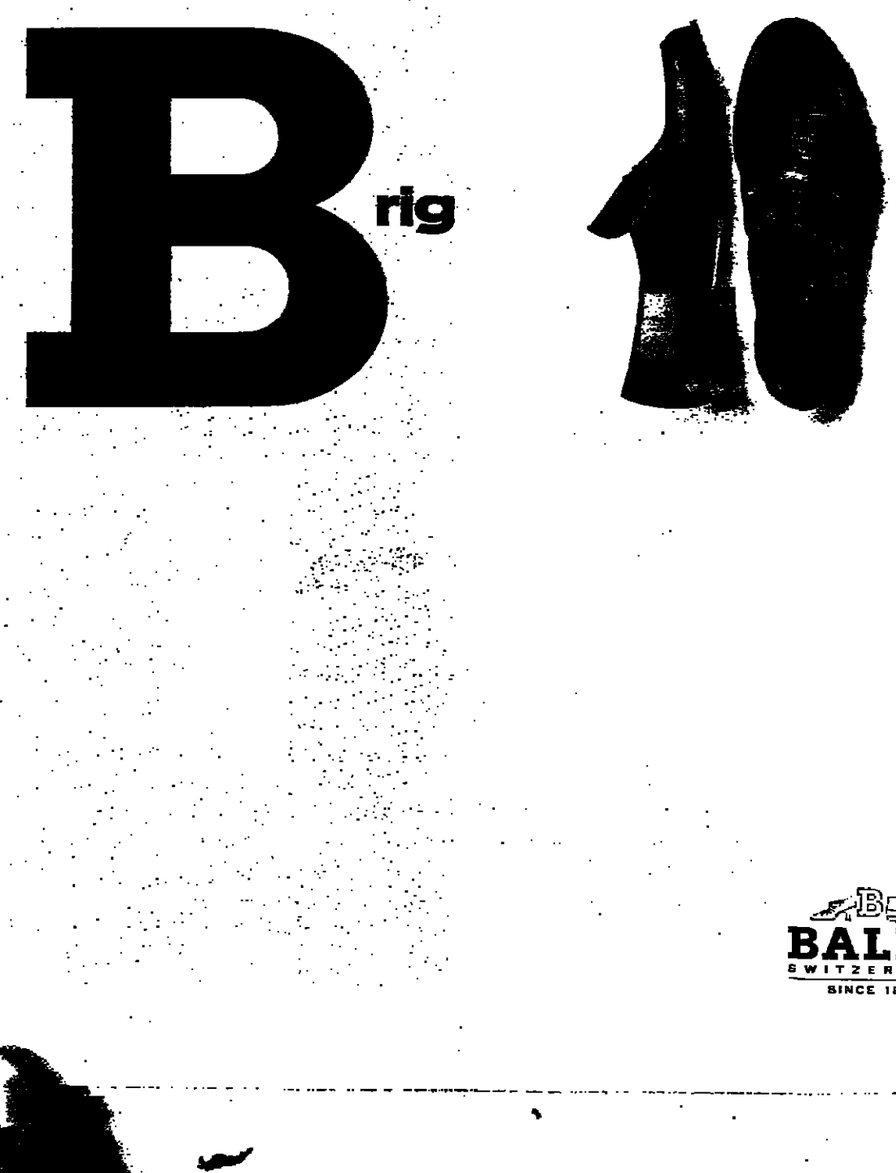
VOICES From Asia

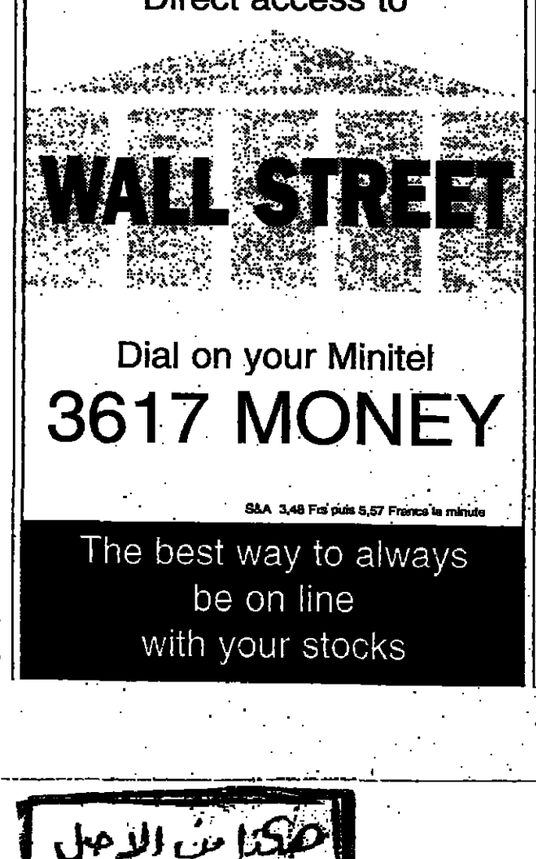
Jusuf Habibe, research and technology minister of Indonesia who is said to be a candidate for vice president, on President Suharto: "We have to keep in mind that in 1998 Pak Harto will be 77 years old. It would also not be wise of us if we did not allow him to enjoy his old age." *(AFP)*

Lee Teng-hui, president of Taiwan, urging his governing Nationalist Party to press ahead with internal reforms: "We must change our attitude. We can no longer adopt a ruler's attitude." *(Reuters)*

Emmanuel Dunand/Agence France-Presse

AIR STRIKE — A girl standing in front of her destroyed home as a fighter with the Taleban Islamic militia surveyed the damage after jets dropped two bombs Wednesday on Kabul, wounding two people.





Rao Pleads Not Guilty In Indian Bribery Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Former Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao pleaded not guilty Wednesday to charges that he conspired to cheat a businessman who paid a bribe for a government contract.

Judge Ajit Bharioke granted bail and asked Mr. Rao to post a $2,700 bond. He set the trial for Nov. 26 and 27.

The Central Bureau of Investigation opposed granting bail, arguing that releasing Mr. Rao could lead to evidence-tampering.

"I'm happy," Mr. Rao said after the 10-minute hearing on his bail petition.

It was the second straight day of legal wrangles for Mr. Rao, and his fourth court appearance in a week.

A court on Tuesday denied bail for the former Indian leader in a forgery case dating from 1989. He was given a week to appeal the decision.

The plea Mr. Rao entered Wednesday was in response to allegations by Lakhubhai Pathak, a London manufacturer of spicy pickles. Mr. Pathak said he paid Mr. Rao's spiritual adviser, Chandraswami, $100,000 in 1983 to procure a government contract to supply newsprint and paper pulp. The contract never came through and Mr. Chandraswami pocketed the money, Mr. Pathak contends.

Mr. Chandraswami and an aide have been in prison since May in connection with the case. They also pleaded not guilty Wednesday.

Mr. Pathak has testified that he was persuaded to pay the money after Mr. Rao, who was then foreign minister, promised during a meeting in New York that his "work would be done."

Mr. Rao faces a third criminal case. He and members of his Congress (I) Party are accused of playing a role in buying the votes of deputies from a regional party in 1993 to win a confidence motion in Parliament.

Mr. Rao resigned as party president in September after Congress was routed in elections earlier in the year.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

EUROPE

Yeltsin Reclaims Power

President Is Reported in Good Spirits

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Boris Yeltsin, recovering well from a quintuple heart bypass operation, signed a decree Wednesday reclaiming his presidential powers the day after his surgery. He also pressed doctors to move him from the special cardiological center where he is in intensive care to an elite hospital where he has been treated in the past.

A Kremlin spokesman, as well as doctors who treated him, said Mr. Yeltsin, 65, was alert, speaking and in good spirits. He was taken off an artificial respirator Wednesday morning.

Although doctors have cautioned that complications could still arise in the critical postoperative period, all available sources portrayed Mr. Yeltsin as regaining strength and in serious but stable condition.

"I think he's out of the woods," Dr. Michael DeBakey, the renowned American heart surgeon who is in Moscow to consult with Russian doctors on the president's case, told The Associated Press.

Dr. DeBakey said he expected Mr. Yeltsin to resume work full time by early January and to serve out the remainder of his four-year term, which expires in 2000, "perfectly normally."

Mr. Yeltsin's wife, Naina, who was fighting back tears when she spoke to Russian television immediately after the operation Tuesday evening, looked deeply relieved and was all smiles Wednesday. "The mood is different today — not like yesterday," she said in a televised interview. "I feel like smiling."

Eager to convey the impression that Mr. Yeltsin is once again fully in charge, the Kremlin announced at 6 A.M. that he had taken back his presidential powers, which had been handed over for 23 hours to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

In his first official meeting since the seven-hour surgery, Mr. Yeltsin spoke for 15 minutes Wednesday with Mr. Chernomyrdin.

Afterward, the prime minister said Mr. Yeltsin intended to follow doctors' orders that he rest for a while. "He's able to work and he will work," said Mr. Chernomyrdin, 58, who underwent a bypass operation, performed by the same surgeon, eight years ago. "But we won't overload him."

Although the Kremlin released no photos or footage of the convalescing president, spokesmen went to some lengths to portray Mr. Yeltsin as the willful, restless leader he has always been.

Press Secretary Sergei Yastrzhembsky said Mr. Yeltsin's blood pressure and pulse were close to the levels of a healthy man of his age. His temperature was higher, which he said doctors considered "natural for such a serious operation."

Leo Bokeriya, chief cardiologist of the Russian Health Ministry, told Interfax press agency that Mr. Yeltsin could be able to walk by this weekend.

Mr. Yastrzhembsky said Mr. Yeltsin was already "pressing the doctors to discharge him" from the cardiological hospital on the western edge of Moscow and allow him to move to the Central Clinic Hospital, where he evidently feels more at home. Dr. Bokeriya suggested that Mr. Yeltsin might be able to make the move Thursday, although he would remain in intensive care for another 9 or 10 more days.

To keep him where he is for the time being, Mr. Yastrzhembsky said, "doctors have mounted an all-out defense."

"All of us in the Kremlin are in a good mood because Boris Nikolayevich is recovering quickly, surprising the doctors with his strong health and powerful will," the spokesman said.

Mrs. Yeltsin said she had seen her husband in the morning, "with all the tubes removed already."

He had "a different expression entirely on his face," said Mrs. Yeltsin, who underwent kidney surgery in August. "He speaks without difficulty. Of course, it hurts, but he's a very patient man. He can endure pain much better than I did."

Dr. DeBakey, in an interview with The Associated Press, said, "There's no question in my mind that his mental powers are there."

He said that Mr. Yeltsin's heart had been functioning at just 20 percent of its capacity in September, and that without surgery he would not have been able to survive until the end of his presidential term.

"He was incapacitated, considerably incapacitated," said Dr. DeBakey, a pioneer in heart bypass surgery. "Just working two or three hours a day at the hospital was begining to exhaust him. Without restoring circulation to his heart muscle, it would have deteriorated rapidly."

Dr. DeBakey also said that he and his team were standing by during the operation with special equipment brought from the United States that could have kept Mr. Yeltsin alive, acting temporarily as an artificial heart, in the event the bypass operation had failed and the president needed a heart transplant.

"I promised Yeltsin they would have everything," he said.

Sergei Karpukhin/The Associated Press

A Muscovite reading a paper whose headline on President Yeltsin's surgery says, "Patient No. 1, to Your Health." Mr. Yeltsin signed a decree restoring his active role as leader.

U.S. Objections Bar NATO Bosnia Plan

Strong Troop Presence Rejected

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Following last-minute objections from the United States, NATO military planners Wednesday put on hold a proposal for keeping troops in Bosnia after their one-year mandate expires, senior NATO officials said.

The American objections centered on NATO's preference for a plan that would require at least 30,000 NATO troops, as many as half of them American, senior Pentagon officials said. The officials said the United States would not sign on to any NATO recommendation before President Bill Clinton and congressional leaders were briefed on the options, a process that could take weeks.

The NATO military plan, which was commissioned by NATO defense ministers at their annual meeting in September, reviewed four options for maintaining peace in Bosnia — from a complete withdrawal to maintaining the current troop level.

But the plan clearly favored only one option: the continued presence of a robust military force with almost as many duties as the current NATO force of 40,000 troops.

The military side of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was to have turned over its proposal to the civilian planners Wednesday.

But in a meeting Tuesday, the United States raised a string of new objections, enraging other NATO members.

The United States argued that NATO should put much more emphasis on a much less ambitious plan for a new force in Bosnia that would simply try to "deter" hostilities by monitoring the political and military situation and maintaining a large military presence outside the country.

That plan would require a much smaller troop presence — about 15,000, only half of which would have to be American.

Volcano Erupts, Spewing Glacier's Ice

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

REYKJAVIK — A violent eruption from an Icelandic volcano on Wednesday sent clouds of ash and smoke soaring more than 4,000 meters into the air, meteorologists in Iceland said.

The eruption took place as a torrent of water and ice poured from the sides of the Vatnajokull glacier that covers the remote Loki volcano in southeast Iceland.

Eruptions last month from a nearby volcano — normally buried under millions of tons of ice — melted vast amounts of water, creating an underground lake that finally cascaded from underneath the glacier Tuesday.

Officials said the eruption Wednesday was unexpected.

As a result, house-sized blocks of ice and millions of tons of black, sulfurous water are pouring on to uninhabited regions of Iceland.

Earlier, floodwater gushing from beneath the glacier started to recede, but not before inflicting heavy damage to roads and bridges along the south coast of Iceland.

"One bridge of 380 meters has totally disappeared," said Hraenn Haraldsson, director of research and development in the National Road Department.

Two other bridges were damaged.

Prime Minister David Oddsson, who saw the torrent firsthand Tuesday afternoon, said, "In just four hours, this has knocked us back 20 to 30 years in terms of our road-building endeavors."

The water was pouring into the ocean along the south coast about 230 kilometers (140 miles) east of Reykjavik.

The eruption in the Loki volcano began about Oct. 1, and a column of steam from the glacier was observed the following day.

The eruption stopped on Oct. 12, but a vast pool of melted water built up beneath the ice.

(Reuters, AP)

Paris Hard Rock Café Is Shut for 'Illicit' Beef

The Associated Press

PARIS — French authorities shut down the Hard Rock Café here Wednesday for 15 days after accusing the restaurant of serving illegally imported beef.

But the restaurant said it had proved that the 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of beef inspected Oct. 28 by veterinary agents were from Ireland, and therefore not affected by a French ban resulting from the "mad cow" disease scare in Britain.

The Hard Rock Café, part of an American-style chain owned by the Rank Organization, said the beef came legally from cows raised in Ireland but had been processed in Britain.

The Paris police department acknowledged the beef was of Irish origin, but said the Agriculture Ministry nonetheless judged the meat "illicit." The Hard Rock Café said it planned to appeal the ruling.

Agriculture Minister Philippe Vasseur said the restaurant could face additional punishment. "Those who play toy soldiers with the import of meat from a zone under embargo will have very heavy sanctions," he said.

BRIEFLY

2 French Unions Urge Protest

PARIS — Two key French unions called Wednesday for a new day of nationwide demonstrations this month to protest the austerity policies of Prime Minister Alain Juppe.

The independent Force Ouvriere and the Communist-led CGT, the main forces behind the public sector autumn of discontent last year, however, did not call for strike action to accompany the protests Nov. 16.

There has been speculation over whether the unions can repeat the action of last year, which virtually paralyzed France for more than three weeks in the worst social unrest in 30 years.

The CGT leader, Louis Viannet, had already called for a week of action from Nov. 12 to 16 and had not ruled out other protests. *(AFP)*

Milosevic Coalition Wins

BELGRADE — The coalition of President Slobodan Milosevic won a clear victory in federal parliamentary elections, the Federal Election Commission said Wednesday.

The coalition won 64 seats, the Zajedno opposition grouping won 22, the Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro 20, and the Radicals 16.

Voters across Yugoslavia, which comprises Serbia and Montenegro, went to the polls Sunday to choose the new Parliament, a republican assembly for Montenegro and local councils. *(Reuters)*

Opposition on Top in Bulgaria

SOFIA — The Bulgarian opposition candidate, Petar Stoyanov, won the presidential election runoff Sunday with 59.73 percent of the vote, the electoral commission said Wednesday.

Final results given by the commission showed that Culture Minister Ivan Marazov, candidate of the governing Socialists, polled 40.27 percent. *(Reuters)*

Demirel Presses Bonn on Turks

BONN — President Suleyman Demirel of Turkey urged Germany on Wednesday to make stronger efforts to integrate the 2 million Turks who make up Germany's largest minority.

"It is important that 2 million Turks not be treated like second-class citizens. They must have the same rights," Mr. Demirel, who is on a four-day state visit to Germany, said to reporters.

There were hundreds of attacks against Turks and other foreigners in the first few years after German reunification in 1990. The violence has subsided considerably, but Mr. Demirel said the German authorities should do more to ensure the safety of Turks. *(AP)*

Danish Party Weighs Alliance

COPENHAGEN — Denmark's leftist fringe held the fate of the government in its hands Wednesday as the opposition sought to topple the minority coalition over an attempt to block a visit by the British author Salman Rushdie.

The Socialist People's Party would not rule out joining a rightist campaign for a vote of no confidence in the center-left coalition, which last week tried to bar Mr. Rushdie from coming here to collect a literary award.

The government cited security reasons for the ban, saying the safety of Mr. Rushdie, who is under sentence of death by Iran, could not be guaranteed.

"If it is necessary, then we shall not hesitate," said the Socialist People's Party leader, Holger Nielsen.

Political analysts see the prospect of the left and right uniting to topple Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen as improbable but not impossible. *(Reuters)*

Belgians Uncover Asian Labor Scam

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The Belgian police say they have uncovered and partly dismantled a criminal network that promised at least 4,000 people from the Philippines bright futures in Western Europe — for a price — and then took them to Italy, where they were pressed into prostitution or manual labor.

By the end of October, a dozen members of the network had been arrested and further arrests were expected, the police said.

Some of the suspects have been charged with "trade in human beings" under a 1995 law enacted to cope with the large-scale problem of trafficking in women who were tricked into prostitution.

The police said that this group had been recruiting people in the Philippines for at least four years, promising them lucrative jobs in Europe.

But instead of seeing the promises fulfilled, the emigrants were usually taken to Italy, where the men were put to work in restaurant kitchens and quarries and the women got low-paying jobs as domestic workers or were pressured into prostitution, a Belgian police spokesman said.

Investigators said the organization ran people through the gates of Amsterdam airport every day for the last four years.

They are awaiting a full report that will include details from Italy and from the Philippines, where the police said that recruiters sought out people who wanted to emigrate and for $8,000 offered them a plane ticket and a "probably false" two-week tourist visa for several European countries.

The Belgian police said that the homes of several employees of the Belgian Consulate in the Philippines had been searched in an attempt to track down the source of the visas.

The suspects arrested in recent days include several Belgian couples as well as Philippine citizens who the police said acted as contacts between Manila and Milan.

EUROPE: *Clinton's Re-election Is Welcomed as Unity Nears*

Continued from Page 1

security affairs by the century's end.

For more personal reasons, Mr. Clinton's victory also was welcome to the government of Russia, where he helped President Boris Yeltsin win re-election, and to leaders of Arab nations, grateful about the U.S. role in brokering the breakthrough between Israel and the Palestinians in 1994.

The peace process is again stalled, but Israel's government will have to reckon with a second-term president who may be less responsive to domestic lobbies as he tries to push through a deal.

Similarly, Mr. Clinton's attempt at mediation in Northern Ireland irritated London, but Prime Minister John Major nevertheless claims that he can still work well with Mr. Clinton. Already, the opposition Labor leader, Tony Blair, is described as a British version of the pragmatic Mr. Clinton.

Particularly with Russia, many acute divergences, starting with U.S. plans for NATO's eastward enlargement, seem bound to come to the surface after being swept under the rug for the Russian and U.S. elections.

In East European countries, official comments generally emphasized Mr. Clinton's commitment to pursuing NATO expansion despite Russian criticism — a policy on which both U.S. candidates seemed in agreement. The real test, analysts said, is likely to come in the Senate, which has to ratify any enlargement, presumably after elections in 1998 for the next Senate.

The overriding international significance of Mr. Clinton's re-election, officials in all these countries insisted, is European leaders' confidence in his goodwill about their ambitions for the European Union.

"It is the basis for a new, post-Cold War trans-Atlantic relationship that we all want and need," a British official said.

European confidence in Mr. Clinton's commitment on that key question, the officials said, outweighs the frictions on issues ranging from the restructuring of NATO to trade rivalries and U.S. attempts to sanction foreign companies that do business with Cuba.

These problems were described by some European officials as unavoidable by-products of a broader changeover, as signs of a trend giving economic rivalries an edge over efforts to forge new political relations between the United States and its key partners.

Stronger presidential leadership appears to offer the best hope for maintaining a better diplomatic balance, according to European officials, some of whom predicted Wednesday that Mr. Clinton would move quickly this time — as he failed to do in 1992 — to establish his pre-eminence in foreign policy and position himself to move more consistently to achieve a place as an international leader, including as a peacemaker in the Middle East.

Congressional initiatives spawned many of the unilateral initiatives on trade issues and over the Bosnian conflict that caused problems in the first Clinton administration, and the new Senate will have an even stronger conservative Republican majority, while the House keeps a Republican majority whose priorities are likely to be strongly domestic.

The ranks of retiring senators and representatives include some of the key proponents of U.S. engagement in Europe, who could have been expected to help provide the political and financial backing for a strong U.S. international role.

ASIA: *Regional Hopes Rise for a U.S. Nod to Beijing on Trade*

Continued from Page 1

Clinton could allow China to join the WTO," said Hyun Jung Taik, director-general of international economic policy in the South Korean Finance and Economy Ministry.

Robert Broadfoot, managing director of Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. in Hong Kong, agreed. "Clinton is now in a much better position to be less obstructive toward China's WTO membership and, in general, to take a more pro-active, less confrontational approach in relations with China," he said.

But Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta, cautioned that if the Clinton administration was to have a more coherent policy toward China and other Asian countries in its second term, it would need to appoint cabinet-level officials with a stronger Asian orientation.

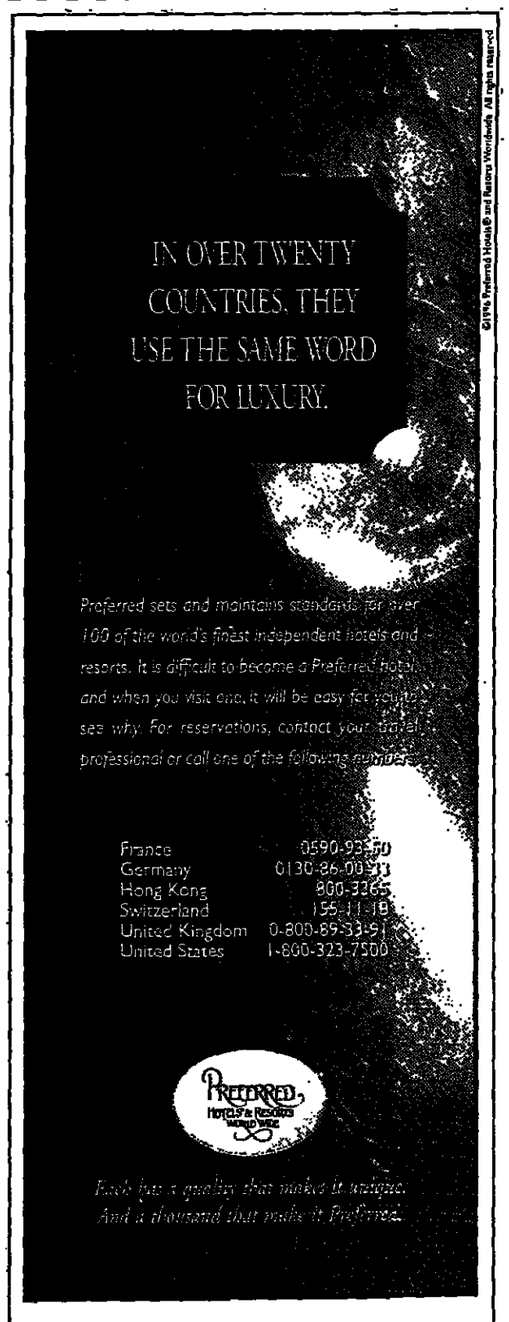
He said that even though Mr. Clinton was a second-term president who did not have to worry any longer about re-election, there was a risk that the Congress, where the Republicans retained majority control, would make it difficult for the president to put in place a consistent program of engagement with Asia.

During the Clinton administration's first term, pro-Taiwan and protectionist lawmakers challenged its moves to improve ties with China and extend liberal economic policies with East Asia. The region has a huge trade surplus with the United States, which congressional critics say is a result of import barriers and other unfair trading practices.

Warren Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, is scheduled to visit China from Nov. 19 to 21 in an effort to continue a recent improvement in bilateral relations. Mr. Clinton will meet President Jiang Zemin of China in the Philippines later in the month on the fringes of the meeting of leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Tim Fischer, Australia's deputy prime minister, said that he hoped "we have a focused President Clinton determined to help push the agenda" on free trade and investment forward at the APEC meeting and the inaugural ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization in Singapore from Dec. 9 to 13.

On Wednesday, China congratulated Mr. Clinton on his re-election and said it was ready to work with the United States to improve ties.



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INTERNATIONAL

Zaire Tells Aid Agencies to Stay Out

UN Says That Many Will Die Unless They Get Supplies Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — Efforts to help more than a million refugees stranded in the war zone of eastern Zaire were stalled on Wednesday, with Zaire telling aid agencies to keep out and the United Nations saying many lives were at risk.

"We are asking humanitarian organizations to stop distributing any aid to the refugees on Zairian soil," a government spokesman said in Kinshasa. "They must instead distribute aid in Rwanda and Burundi."

The UN says many lives will be lost unless they take food and medicine into Zaire fast.

"You can't repatriate dead refugees. We need to get in there," Peter Kessler, a UN spokesman, told Reuters in Nairobi.

Mr. Kessler said of the half-million refugees in South Kivu Province: "The vast majority of these people have been without food for nearly three weeks."

About 700,000 others farther north have had some food more recently but are also at risk.

The last international aid workers fled the east Zairian city of Goma last Saturday after battles there killed more than 400 people. Their flight left the Rwandan and Burundian refugees without any UN protection and support.

An eight-nation African summit meeting in Nairobi on Tuesday called for a "neutral" protection force to rescue the refugees, but volunteers appeared sparse on Wednesday.

"The summit requested the UN Security Council to take urgent measures to ensure the establishment of the safe corridors and temporary sanctuaries by deploying a neutral force," the regional leaders' final communiqué said. The Security Council met later behind closed doors at France's behest, but Britain and the United States seemed hesitant to send an intervention force.

The British foreign secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, visiting Yemen, said Wednesday it was "far too early" to say if Britain would join a force for Zaire.

As the world warned of impending doom but failed to act, the refugees spent another day out of reach of outside help. Their whereabouts were unknown and their last food was feared to be running out. If Zaire's ragged army continued to fight local Tutsi, who rebelled two weeks ago, *it was hidden from the eyes and ears* of independent observers, who are barred from the area.

The Organization of African Unity, responding to the Nairobi summit talks, said its conflict-prevention group would meet to discuss Zaire, but not until Monday next week. Aid agencies are exasperated, fearing that every day brings nearer a repeat of the 1994 catastrophe in which 50,000 Rwandan refugees died from disease in just two months.

"We are doing our best to speed up the process," The European Union special envoy, Aldo Ajello, said at a Nairobi news conference. "We should intervene immediately, or at least as soon as possible. The framework should be very short."

Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Cameroon and the OAU called on Tuesday for a cease-fire and said they would contribute to any aid mission. Rwanda, accused by Zaire of sending troops over the border, signed the summit communiqué hours after saying it could not accept foreign intervention.

Another diplomatic initiative was to take place on Wednesday on the French Riviera, where the UN special mediator Raymond Chretien met Zaire's convalescing President Mobutu Sese Seko, whose long absence has left his country divided.

The turmoil in eastern Zaire has caused tension in the Zairian capital, Kinshasa. Defying a government ban, anti-Tutsi students protested in Kinshasa on Wednesday, demanding money from passers-by to pay for the funeral of a colleague killed in clashes the day before.

The European Union was considering offering its fledgling defense arm, the Western European Union, to spearhead the international force, Mr. Ajello said.

President Jacques Chirac of France has called for Europe and the United States to take the lead in sending troops. He is to discuss the proposal with Prime Minister John Major of Britain on Friday in Bordeaux. The United States is reported to be considering providing logistical support.

(Reuters, AP)

■ Mobutu 'Will Go Back Home'

President Mobutu, recuperating from prostate cancer surgery at his French Riviera villa, appeared before reporters on Wednesday, and a Zairian diplomat said he was getting better, Reuters reported from Roquebrune-Cap-Martin.

"The president will go back home in the next few days," Ambassador Baya Ramazini told a handful of reporters invited to the villa to see Mr. Mobutu, who did not speak during his brief appearance.

"The situation demands it."

The Associated Press

An injured man being carried away after angry students threw stones at Zairian soldiers in Kinshasa.

Rebels' Objective: 'Liberate Kinshasa'

By Bob Drogin
Los Angeles Times

GOMA, Zaire — To hear the rebel chieftain Andre *Ngandu Kissasse tell it, the* civil war boiling in eastern Zaire is not about ethnic Hutu or Tutsi, or about regional secession or even about more than a million fleeing refugees.

"Our objective is to liberate our country," Mr. Kissasse, a rebel military commander, explained here in a dingy villa-turned-rebel headquarters. "We want to liberate Kinshasa."

Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, is about 2,000 kilometers to the west through dense rain forests with few roads. And the guerrilla force holding this jittery border city appeared to consist mostly of roving bands of armed men, some clearly drunk, and child-soldiers, some barely taller than their assault rifles.

The ragtag rebel force, now claiming to be part of a four-party alliance under the newly named National Council of Democratic Resistance, has routed the Zairian Army from all major towns along Zaire's border with Rwanda and Burundi.

More than a million Rwandan refugees fled during the rebel offensive. Most of them are believed to have moved deeper into Zaire, along with the Zairian Army and the extremist Hutu leaders who led the ethnic genocide against Rwanda's Tutsi in 1994. Defeat in that conflict sent hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees into Zaire, where they lived until current fighting emptied about 40 refugee camps.

Mr. Kissasse said he would welcome the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies, which have withdrawn from the war zone, to enter Goma and reach the refugees.

"We will allow refugees to return to their original camps," he said.

Ray Wilkinson, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said entering Goma now would imply de facto recognition of the rebels, a potential problem for international agencies. Aid groups also are trying to keep the camps closed and entice the refugees to return to Rwanda.

"The last thing we want to do is re-establish camps," Mr. Wilkinson said. "There's a consensus that repatriation is the answer."

The issue is moot for now because roads leading from Goma to the former camps are still insecure.

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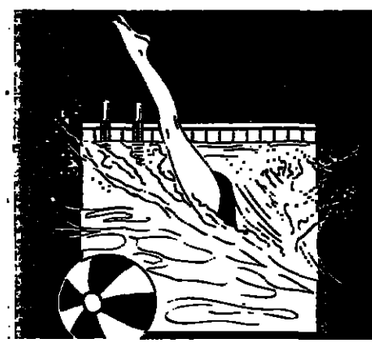

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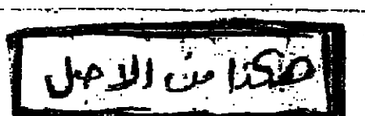

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The Associated Press

Here are the latest returns in the 435 races for U.S. House. The winners are marked with an 'x'.

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District 1 (100%)
Don Womack D 69,322 34
x-Sonny Callahan R (i) 132,086 65
District 2 (100%)
Bob Gaines D 74,330 35
x-Terry Everett R (i) 132,596 63
District 3 (100%) open
Ted Little D 92,303 47
x-Bob Riley R 97,819 50
District 4 (100%) open
Robert Wilson D 99,356 48
x-Robert Aderholt R 102,879 50
District 5 (99%)
x-Robert Cramer D (i) 126,595 56
Wayne Parker R 94,334 42
District 6 (99%)
Mary Bates D 70,072 27
x-Spencer Bachus R (i) 181,313 71
District 7 (100%)
x-Earl Hilliard D (i) 136,634 71
Joe Powell R 52,084 27

ALASKA
At Large (99%)
Georgianna Lincoln D 72,448 37
x-Don Young R (i) 115,480 59

ARIZONA
District 1 (100%)
John Cox D 82,547 40
x-Matt Salmon R (i) 123,527 60
District 2 (100%)
x-Ed Pastor D (i) 77,439 65
Jim Buster R 36,562 31
District 3 (99%)
Alexander Schneider D 79,423 34
x-Bob Stump R (i) 156,847 66
District 4 (100%)
Maria Elena Milton D 69,176 33
x-John Shadegg R (i) 137,639 67
District 5 (100%)
Mort Nelson D 64,660 26
x-Jim Kolbe R (i) 171,064 69
District 6 (100%)
Steve Owens D 112,955 47
x-J.D. Hayworth R (i) 113,545 47

ARKANSAS
District 1 (97%) open
x-Marion Berry D 102,567 53
Warren Dupwe R 86,028 44
District 2 (99%) open
x-Vic Snyder D 113,786 52
Bud Cummins R 103,793 48
District 3 (100%) open
Ann Henry D 102,244 42
x-Asa Hutchinson R 135,970 56
District 4 (100%)
Vincent Tolliver D 72,066 36
x-Jay Dickey R (i) 125,568 64

CALIFORNIA
District 1 (100%)
Michela Alioto D 86,997 44
x-Frank Riggs R (i) 96,626 49
District 2 (100%)
Roberts Braden D 73,965 34
x-Wally Herger R (i) 131,749 61
District 3 (100%)
x-Vic Fazio D (i) 112,590 54
Tim Lefever R 86,204 41
District 4 (100%)
Katie Hirning D 89,178 36
x-John Doolittle R (i) 147,879 60
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x-Robert Matsui D (i) 134,802 71
Robert Dinsmore R 49,820 26
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x-Lynn Woolsey D (i) 145,364 62
Duane Hughes R 79,317 34
District 7 (100%)
x-George Miller D (i) 128,249 72
Norman Reece R 39,514 22
District 8 (100%)
x-Nancy Pelosi D (i) 158,533 85
Justin Raimondo R 22,828 12
District 9 (100%)
x-Ronald Dellums D (i) 140,638 77
Deborah Wright R 33,201 18
District 10 (100%)
Ellen Tauscher D 126,868 49
Bill Baker R (i) 121,332 47
District 11 (100%)
Jason Silva D 61,573 36
x-Richard Pombo R (i) 100,404 59
District 12 (100%)
x-Tom Lantos D (i) 133,583 72
Storm Jenkins R 43,809 24
District 13 (100%)
x-Fortney Stark D (i) 106,467 65
James Fay R 49,141 30
District 14 (100%)
x-Anna Eshoo D (i) 131,595 65
Ben Brink R 62,334 31
District 15 (100%)
Dick Lane D 70,691 35
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District 16 (100%)
x-Zoe Lofgren D (i) 85,082 66
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Jess Brown R 65,648 38
District 18 (100%)
x-Gary Condit D (i) 98,517 66
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District 19 (100%)
Paul Barile D 47,565 28
x-George Radanovich R (i) 114,211 67
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x-Cal Dooley D (i) 46,427 55
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Deborah Vollmer D 45,230 27
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x-Walter Capps D 102,915 49
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Robert Unruhe D 60,388 36
x-Elton Gallegly R (i) 98,369 59
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Diane Trautman D 59,602 33
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x-Howard Berman D (i) 61,963 66
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District 27 (100%) open
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x-James Rogan R 84,642 50
District 28 (100%)
David Levering D 63,972 37
x-David Dreier R (i) 103,939 60
District 29 (100%)
x-Henry Waxman D (i) 132,206 68
Paul Stepanek R 46,667 24
District 30 (100%)
x-Xavier Becerra D (i) 52,673 73
Patricia Parker R 13,216 18
District 31 (100%)
x-Matthew Martinez D (i) 63,553 68
John Flores R 26,041 28
District 32 (100%)
x-Julian Dixon D (i) 114,584 83
Larry Ardito R 16,712 12
District 33 (100%)
x-Lucille Roybal-Allard D (i) 43,788 82
John Leonard R 7,308 14
District 34 (100%)
x-Esteban Torres D (i) 87,803 69
David Nunez R 33,677 26
District 35 (100%)
x-Maxine Waters D (i) 86,878 86
Eric Carlson R 11,930 12
District 36 (100%)
x-Jane Harman D (i) 107,738 53
Susan Brooks R 88,909 44
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Michael Voetee R 14,115 15
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x-Steve Horn R (i) 81,372 53
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Bob Davis D 56,723 32
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x-Jay Kim R (i) 77,578 58
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x-George Brown D (i) 49,907 51
Linda Wilde R 48,757 49
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Guy Kimbrough D 60,516 38
x-Ken Calvert R (i) 85,172 54
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Anita Rufus D 66,750 39
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x-Dana Rohrabacher R (i) 113,827 61
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Robert Dornan R (i) 41,308 46
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Joe Rogers R 79,536 40
District 2 (100%)
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Pat Miller R 97,865 38
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Albert Gurule D 82,398 33
x-Scott McInnis R (i) 182,767 69
District 4 (100%) open
Guy Kelley D 92,678 38
x-Robert Schaffer R 136,569 56
District 5 (100%)
Mike Robinson D 73,654 28
x-Joel Hefley R (i) 188,795 72
District 6 (100%)
Joan Fitz-Gerald D 88,600 38
x-Dan Schaefer R (i) 146,018 62

CONNECTICUT
District 1 (100%)
x-Barbara Kennelly D (i) 159,193 74
Kent Sleath R 53,678 25
District 2 (100%)
x-Sam Gejdenson D (i) 114,453 52
Edward Munster R 100,008 45
District 3 (100%)
x-Rosa DeLauro D (i) 149,212 71
John Coppola R 59,093 28
District 4 (100%)
Bill Finch D 75,181 37
x-Christopher Shays R (i) 121,738 61
District 5 (100%)
x-James Maloney D 110,787 52
Gary Franks R (i) 97,725 46
District 6 (100%)
Charlotte Koskoff D 110,840 49
x-Nancy Johnson R (i) 113,646 50

DELAWARE
At Large (100%)
Dennis Williams D 73,177 27
x-Michael Castle R (i) 185,341 70

FLORIDA
District 1 (100%)
Kevin Beck D 66,243 27
x-Joe Scarborough R (i) 175,382 73
District 2 (100%) open
x-Allen Boyd D 137,213 59
Bill Sutton R 93,519 41
District 3 (100%)
x-Corrine Brown D (i) 97,972 61
Preston Fields R 62,128 39
District 4
x-Tillie Fowler R (i) Uncontested
District 5 (100%)
x-Karen Thurman D (i) 161,027 62
Dave Gentry R 100,023 38
District 6 (100%)
Newell O'Brien D 78,886 33
x-Clifford Stearns R (i) 161,461 67
District 7 (100%)
George Stuart D 87,773 38
x-John Mica R (i) 143,503 62
District 8 (100%)
Al Krulick D 65,528 32
x-Bill McCollum R (i) 136,133 68
District 9 (100%)
Jerry Provenzano D 73,779 31
x-Michael Bilirakis R (i) 161,649 69
District 10 (100%)
Henry Green D 57,359 33
x-Bill Young R (i) 114,418 67
District 11 (100%) open
x-Jim Davis D 108,454 58
Mark Sharpe R 78,680 42
District 12 (100%)
Mike Canady D 76,490 38
x-Charles Canady R (i) 122,531 62
District 13 (100%)
Sanford Gordon D 96,049 36
x-Dan Miller R (i) 173,570 64
District 14 (100%)
Jim Nolan D 63,833 27
x-Porter Goss R (i) 176,961 73
District 15 (100%)
John Byron D 115,952 43
x-Dave Weldon R (i) 138,965 51
District 16 (99%)
Jim Stuber D 98,823 36
x-Mark Foley R (i) 176,670 64
District 17 (100%)
x-Carrie Meek D (i) 114,170 89
Wellington Rolle R 14,428 11
District 18
x-Ileana Ros-Lehtinen R (i) Uncontested
District 19 (100%) open
x-Robert Wexler D 188,693 66
Beverly Kennedy R 99,015 34
District 20 (100%)
x-Peter Deutsch D (i) 159,053 65
Jim Jacobs R 85,620 35
District 21
x-Lincoln Diaz-Balart R (i) Uncontested
District 22 (100%)
Kenneth Cooper D 84,451 38
x-Clay Shaw R (i) 135,931 62
District 23 (99%)
x-Alcee Hastings D (i) 102,063 73
Robert Brown R 36,881 27

GEORGIA
District 1 (100%)
Rosemary Kaszans D 50,516 32
x-Jack Kingston R (i) 108,315 68
District 2 (100%)
x-Sanford Bishop D (i) 88,253 54
Darrel Ealum R 75,686 46
District 3 (100%)
Jim Chafin D 76,549 39
x-Michael Collins R (i) 120,232 61
District 4 (98%)
x-Cynthia McKinney D (i) 127,157 58
John Mitnick R 92,985 42
District 5
x-John Lewis D (i) Uncontested
District 6 (100%)
Michael Coles D 127,132 42
x-Newt Gingrich R (i) 174,152 58
District 7 (99%)
Charlie Watts D 79,905 42
x-Bob Barr R (i) 109,452 58
District 8 (100%)
Jim Wiggins D 84,109 47
x-Saxby Chambliss R (i) 93,194 53
District 9 (100%)
Ken Poston D 68,963 35
x-Nathan Deal R (i) 130,380 65
District 10 (100%)
David Bell D 88,063 48
x-Charles Norwood R (i) 94,666 52
District 11 (100%)
Tommy Stephenson D 81,030 37
x-John Linder R (i) 145,813 64

HAWAII
District 1 (100%)
x-Neil Abercrombie D (i) 86,732 50
Orson Swindle R 80,053 46
District 2 (100%)
x-Patsy Takemoto Mink D (i) 109,178 57
Tom Pico R 55,729 29

IDAHO
District 1 (97%)
Dan Williams D 123,726 48
x-Helen Chenoweth R (i) 129,666 50
District 2 (99%)
John Seidl D 67,599 - 29
x-Michael Crapo R (i) 157,612 69

ILLINOIS
District 1 (94%)
x-Bobby Rush D (i) 164,163 85
Noel Naughton R 25,335 13
District 2 (98%)
x-Jesse Jackson Jr. D (i) 168,086 94
Frank Stratman L 10,706 6
District 3 (99%)
x-William Lipinski D (i) 134,846 65
Jim Nalepa R 66,365 32
District 4 (94%)
x-Luis Gutierrez D (i) 81,298 94
William Passmore L 5,602 6
District 5 (96%)
x-Rod Blagojevich D 111,608 64
Michael Flanagan R (i) 62,588 36
District 6 (99%)
Stephen De La Rosa D 68,567 33
x-Henry Hyde R (i) 131,948 64
District 7 (93%) open
x-Danny Davis D 139,973 82
Randy Borow R 26,088 15
District 8 (100%)
Elizabeth Hull D 74,068 36
x-Philip Crane R (i) 127,763 62
District 9 (98%)
x-Sidney Yates D (i) 120,354 63
Joseph Walsh R 69,785 37
District 10 (100%)
Philip Torf D 65,144 31
x-John Porter R (i) 145,626 69
District 11 (99%)
Clem Balanoff D 101,839 48
x-Gerald Weller R (i) 109,135 52
District 12 (100%)
x-Jerry Costello D (i) 149,956 72
Shapley Hunter R 55,682 27
District 13 (99%)
Susan Hynes D 94,274 40
x-Harris Fawell R (i) 141,119 60
District 14 (100%)
Doug Mains D 74,332 36
x-Dennis Hastert R (i) 134,432 64
District 15 (99%)
Laurel Prussing D 90,060 43
x-Thomas Ewing R (i) 121,014 57
District 16 (100%)
Catherine Lee D 90,571 40
x-Donald Manzullo R (i) 137,522 60
District 17 (100%)
x-Lane Evans D (i) 119,579 52
Mark Baker R 109,074 47
District 18 (98%)
Mike Curran D 98,345 41
x-Ray LaHood R (i) 143,062 59
District 19 (100%)
x-Glenn Poshard D (i) 158,350 66
Brent Winters R 76,302 32
District 20 (100%) open
Jay Hoffman D 119,496 50
John Shimkus R 120,749 50

INDIANA
District 1 (100%)
x-Peter Visclosky D (i) 132,430 69
Michael Petyo R 56,205 29
District 2 (100%)
Marc Carmichael D 83,478 40
x-David McIntosh R (i) 122,288 58
District 3 (100%)
x-Tim Roemer D (i) 114,381 58
Joe Zakas R 80,748 41
District 4 (100%)
Gerald Houseman D 76,152 38
x-Mark Souder R (i) 118,344 59
District 5 (99%)
Douglas Clark D 67,125 33
x-Steve Buyer R (i) 133,604 65
District 6 (99%)
Carrie Dillard-Trammell D 58,402 23
x-Dan Burton R (i) 189,461 75
District 7 (100%) open
Robert Hellmann D 72,705 35
x-Edward Pease R 130,010 62
District 8 (100%)
Jonathan Weinzapfel D 106,134 48
x-John Hostettler R (i) 109,582 50
District 9 (99%)
x-Lee Hamilton D (i) 128,885 56
Jean Leising R 97,747 43
District 10 (99%) open
x-Julia Carson D 80,869 53
Virginia Blankenbaker R 69,248 45

IOWA
District 1 (100%)
Bob Rush D 111,190 46
x-Jim Leach R (i) 128,684 53
District 2 (99%)
Donna Smith D 109,383 46
x-Jim Nussle R (i) 127,357 53
District 3 (100%) open
x-Leonard Boswell D 113,811 49
Mike Mahaffey R 110,507 48
District 4 (100%)
Connie McBurney D 118,909 47
x-Greg Ganske R (i) 132,396 52
District 5 (100%)
MacDonald Smith D 75,519 34
x-Thomas Latham R (i) 146,657 65

KANSAS
District 1 (100%) open
John Divine D 63,352 24
x-Jerry Moran R 190,204 74
District 2 (99%) open
John Frieden D 113,189 45
x-Jim Ryun R 130,101 52
District 3 (100%) open
Judy Hancock D 125,389 45
x-Vince Snowbarger R 137,598 50
District 4 (99%)
Randy Rathbun D 118,663 47
x-Todd Tiahrt R (i) 127,166 50

KENTUCKY
District 1 (100%)
Dennis Null D 96,640 46
x-Edward Whitfield R (i) 111,483 54
District 2 (100%)
Joe Wright D 90,208 42
x-Ron Lewis R (i) 125,430 58
District 3 (100%)
Mike Ward D (i) 125,326 50
x-Anne Northup R 126,625 50
District 4 (100%)
Denny Bowman D 68,661 32
x-Jim Bunning R (i) 147,997 68
District 5
x-Harold Rogers R (i) Uncontested
District 6 (100%)
x-Scotty Baesler D (i) 125,908 56
Ernest Fletcher R 100,234 44

LOUISIANA
District 1
x-Robert Livingston R (i) Uncontested
District 2
x-William Jefferson D (i) Uncontested
District 3
x-Billy Tauzin R (i) Uncontested
District 4
x-Jim McCrery R (i) Uncontested
District 5 (100%) open
Francis Thompson D 96,717 42
x-John Cooksey R 135,699 58
District 6
x-Richard Baker R (i) Uncontested
District 7 (100%) open
x-Chris John D 128,263 53
Hunter Lundy D 113,235 47

MAINE
District 1 (98%)
x-Thomas Allen D 166,851 55
James Longley R (i) 134,539 45
District 2 (99%)
x-John Baldacci D (i) 200,754 72
Paul Young R 69,720 25

MARYLAND
District 1 (100%)
Steven Eastaugh D 78,865 39
x-Wayne Gilchrest R (i) 124,687 61
District 2 (100%)
Connie DeJuliis D 85,526 38
x-Robert Ehrlich R (i) 137,746 62
District 3 (100%)
x-Benjamin Cardin D (i) 123,237 67
Patrick McDonough R 60,655 33
District 4 (100%)
x-Albert Wynn D (i) 137,100 85
John Kimble R 23,373 15
District 5 (100%)
x-Steny Hoyer D (i) 116,611 57
John Morgan R 88,111 43
District 6 (100%)
Stephen Crawford D 96,592 43
x-Roscoe Bartlett R (i) 127,415 57
District 7 (100%)
x-Elijah Cummings D (i) 110,473 83
Kenneth Kondner R 22,386 17
District 8 (100%)
Donald Mooers D 91,173 39
x-Constance Morella R (i) 144,125 61

MASSACHUSETTS
District 1 (100%)
x-John Olver D (i) 129,020 53
Jane Swift R 115,712 47
District 2 (100%)
x-Richard Neal D (i) 162,890 72
Mark Steele R 49,858 22
District 3 (100%)
x-James McGovern D 134,780 53
Peter Blute R (i) 115,477 46
District 4 (100%)
x-Barney Frank D (i) 183,629 72
Jonathan Raymond R 72,670 28
District 5
x-Martin Meehan D (i) Uncontested
District 6 (100%)
x-John Tierney D 132,696 48
Peter Torkildsen R (i) 132,515 48
District 7 (100%)
x-Edward Markey D (i) 176,592 70
Patricia Long R 76,275 30
District 8 (100%)
x-Joseph Kennedy D (i) 145,949 84
Philip Hyde R 27,271 16
District 9 (100%)
x-Joe Moakley D (i) 171,647 72
Paul Gryska R 65,669 28
District 10 (100%) open
x-William Delahunt D 160,412 54
Edward Teague R 123,227 42

MICHIGAN
District 1 (97%)
x-Bart Stupak D (i) 171,184 71
Bob Carr R 63,966 27
District 2 (100%)
Dan Kruszynski D 82,562 32
x-Peter Hoekstra R (i) 165,330 66
District 3 (99%)
Betsy Flory D 72,685 29
x-Vernon Ehlers R (i) 169,021 69
District 4 (99%)
Lisa Donaldson D 79,333 33
x-Dave Camp R (i) 158,816 65
District 5 (99%)
x-James Barcia D (i) 162,531 70
Lawrence Sims R 65,513 28
District 6 (100%)
Clarence Annen D 65,814 31
x-Fred Upton R (i) 145,056 68
District 7 (99%)
Kim Tunnicliff D 89,487 44
x-Nick Smith R (i) 107,552 53
District 8 (97%)
x-Debbie Stabenow D 136,781 54
Dick Chrysler R (i) 110,307 44
District 9 (97%)
x-Dale Kildee D (i) 136,129 59
Patrick Nowak R 89,522 39
District 10 (99%)
x-David Bonior D (i) 117,894 54
Susy Heintz R 93,848 - 43
District 11 (98%)
Morris Frumin D 99,210 36
x-Joseph Knollenberg R (i) 170,083 61
District 12 (99%)
x-Sander Levin D (i) 116,007 58
John Pappageorge R 78,153 39
District 13 (100%)
x-Lynn Rivers D (i) 119,144,302 56
Joe Fitzsimmons R 87,979 42
District 14 (97%)
x-John Conyers D (i) 130,926 90
William Ashe R 15,195 9
District 15 (100%) open
x-Carolyn Kilpatrick D 143,498 88
Stephen Hume R 16,001 10
District 16 (100%)
x-John Dingell D (i) 132,556 52
James DeSana R 76,003 36

MINNESOTA
District 1 (100%)
Mary Rieder D 121,932 47
x-Gil Gutknecht R (i) 135,888 53
District 2 (99%)
x-David Minge D (i) 144,101 55
Gary Revier R 107,450 41
District 3 (98%)
Stanley Leino D 85,766 30
x-Jim Ramstad R (i) 202,348 70
District 4 (100%)
x-Bruce Vento D (i) 145,790 57
Dennis Newinski R 94,012 37
District 5 (98%)
x-Martin Sabo D (i) 155,576 64
Jack Uldrich R 68,601 28
District 6 (100%)
x-William Luther D (i) 164,921 56
Tad Jude R 129,994 44
District 7 (100%)
x-Collin Peterson D (i) 170,335 68
Darrell McKigney R 79,914 32
District 8 (85%)
x-James Oberstar D (i) 183,522 68
Andy Larson R 64,219 24

MISSISSIPPI
District 1 (100%)
Henry Boyd D 55,200 31
x-Roger Wicker R (i) 122,554 68
District 2 (100%)
x-Bennie Thompson D (i) 99,746 59
Danny Covington R 63,989 38
District 3 (100%) open
John Eaves D 67,957 36
x-Charles Pickering R 114,379 61
District 4 (99%)
Kevin Antoine D 64,823 36
x-Mike Parker R (i) 110,895 62
District 5 (100%)
x-Gene Taylor D (i) 101,832 58
Dennis Dollar R 69,990 40

MISSOURI
District 1 (100%)
x-William Clay D (i) 131,125 70
Daniel O'Sullivan R 51,959 28
District 2 (100%)
Joan Horn D 100,539 37
x-James Talent R (i) 165,984 61
District 3 (100%)
x-Richard Gephardt D (i) 136,869 59
Deborah Wheelehan R 89,951 39
District 4 (99%)
x-Ike Skelton D (i) 154,116 64
Bill Phelps R 81,806 34
District 5 (99%)
x-Karen McCarthy D (i) 143,761 67
Penny Bennett R 61,769 29
District 6 (99%)
x-Patsy Danner D (i) 170,072 69
Jeff Bailey R 72,139 29
District 7 (100%) open
Ruth Bamberger D 79,294 32
x-Roy Blunt R 162,489 65
District 8 (98%) open
Emily Firebaugh D 82,155 37
Richard Kline R 22,946 10
x-Jo Ann Emerson I 111,428 51
District 9 (100%)
Harold Volkmer D (i) 115,674 47
x-Kenny Hulshof R 1256619 50

MONTANA
At Large (99%) open
Bill Yellowtail D 169,519 43
x-Rick Hill R 206,670 52

NEBRASKA
District 1 (100%)
Patrick Combs D 65,895 30
x-Doug Bereuter R (i) 153,79 70
District 2 (100%)
James Davis D 86,702 40
x-Jon Christensen R (i) 122,017 57
District 3 (100%)
John Webster D 48,562 23
x-William Barrett R (i) 164,295 77

NEVADA
District 1 (100%)
Bob Coffin D 73,925 44
x-John Ensign R (i) 84,958 50
District 2 (100%) open
Thomas Wilson D 96,727 35
x-Jim Gibbons R 160,274 59

NEW HAMPSHIRE
District 1 (100%) open
Joe Keefe D 114,930 47
x-John E. Sununu R 123,616 50
District 2 (100%)
Deborah Arnesen D 105,764 44
x-Charles Bass R (i) 122,931 51

NEW JERSEY
District 1 (99%)
x-Robert Andrews D (i) 154,486 76
Mel Suplee R 42,500 21
District 2 (100%)
Ruth Katz D 81,141 38
x-Frank LoBiondo R (i) 128,308 60
District 3 (98%)
John Leonardi D 77,377 33
x-Jim Saxton R (i) 148,726 64
District 4 (99%)
Kevin Meara D 73,693 34
x-Christopher Smith R (i) 139,892 64
District 5 (100%)
Bill Auer D 61,601 25
x-Marge Roukema R (i) 178,243 71
District 6 (100%)
x-Frank Pallone D (i) 125,448 62
Steven Corodemus R 73,035 36
District 7 (99%)
Larry Lerner D 96,367 42
x-Bob Franks R (i) 125,952 55
District 8 (99%)
x-William Pascrell D 94,086 51
Bill Martini R (i) 88,683 48
District 9 (98%) open
x-Steven Rothman D 67,353 58
Kathleen Donovan R 48,515 41
District 10 (98%)
x-Donald Payne D (i) 121,684 84
Vanessa Williams R 21,612 15
District 11 (100%)
Chris Evangel D 75,350 31
x-Rodney Frelinghuysen R (i) 160,067 66
District 12 (100%) open
David Del Vecchio D 123,804 47
x-Mike Pappas R 133,377 50
District 13 (97%)
x-Robert Menendez D (i) 112,957 78
Carlos Munoz R 25,313 18

NEW MEXICO
District 1 (98%)
John Wertheim D 57,745 38
x-Steven Schiff R (i) 82,694 55
District 2 (99%)
Shirley Baca D 74,294 44
x-Joe Skeen R (i) 94,546 56
District 3 (99%)
x-Bill Richardson D (i) 123,894 67
William Redmond R 55,893 30

NEW YORK
District 1 (100%)
Nora Bredes D 92,767 45
x-Michael Forbes R (i) 113,330 55
District 2 (100%)
Kenneth Herman D 56,347 33
x-Rick Lazio R (i) 107,875 64
District 3 (100%)
Dal Lamagna D 94,208 42
x-Peter King R (i) 124,941 56
District 4 (97%)
x-Carolyn McCarthy D 118,301 57
Daniel Frisa R (i) 83,948 41
District 5 (98%)
x-Gary Ackerman D (i) 116,504 63
Grant Lally R 65,561 36
District 6 (100%)
x-Floyd Flake D (i) 94,626 85
Jorawar Misir R 16,714 15
District 7 (99%)
x-Thomas Manton D (i) 72,351 71
Rose Birtley R 30,135 29
District 8 (99%)
x-Jerrold Nadler D (i) 115,476 82
Michael Benjamin R 23,359 17
District 9 (100%)
x-Charles Schumer D (i) 99,450 74
Robert Verga R 29,378 22
District 10 (99%)
x-Edolphus Towns D (i) 91,848 91
Amelia Smith-Parker R 8,056 8
District 11 (100%)
x-Major Owens D (i) 81,950 92
Claudette Hayle R 7,606 8
District 12 (100%)
x-Nydia Velazquez D (i) 54,851 84
Miguel Prado R 9,241 14
District 13 (100%)
Tyrone Butler D 50,464 35
x-Susan Molinari R (i) 89,884 62
District 14 (99%)
x-Carolyn Maloney D (i) 113,433 72
Jeffrey Livingston R 36,978 24
District 15 (100%)
x-Charles Rangel D (i) 102,840 91
Edward Adams R 5,536 5
District 16 (100%)
x-Jose Serrano D (i) 89,227 96
Rodney Torres R 2,662 3
District 17 (99%)
x-Eliot Engel D (i) 95,966 85
Denis McCarthy R 15,392 14
District 18 (96%)
x-Nita Lowey D (i) 110,327 63
Kerry Katsorhis R 56,343 32
District 19 (99%)
Richard Klein D 83,333 39
x-Sue Kelly R (i) 97,666 46
District 20 (99%)
Yash Aggarwal D 76,324 38
x-Benjamin Gilman R (i) 115,066 57
District 21 (99%)
x-Michael McNulty D (i) 146,582 66
Nancy Norman R 56,654 27
District 22 (100%)
Steve James D 62,005 39
x-Gerald Solomon R (i) 97,911 61
District 23 (99%)
Bruce Hapanowicz D 46,875 26
x-Sherwood Boehlert R (i) 115,053 65
District 24 (100%)
Donald Ravenscroft D 41,276 25
x-John McHugh R (i) 118,680 71
District 25 (100%)
Marty Mack D 99,860 45
x-James Walsh R (i) 123,441 55
District 26 (99%)
x-Maurice Hinchey D (i) 115,426 55
Sue Wittig R 88,912 42
District 27 (98%)
Thomas Fricano D 91,404 40
x-Bill Paxon R (i) 137,292 60
District 28 (99%)
x-Louise Slaughter D (i) 125,425 57
Geoffrey Rosenberger R 94,647 43
District 29 (98%)
x-John LaFalce D (i) 128,272 62
David Callard R 78,938 38
District 30 (97%)
Francis Pordum D 96,435 45
x-Jack Quinn R (i) 117,414 55
District 31 (100%)
Bruce Mac Bain D 47,327 25
x-Amo Houghton R (i) 132,896 71

NORTH CAROLINA
District 1 (100%)
x-Eva Clayton D (i) 103,806 65
Ted Tyler R 53,175 34
District 2 (100%)
x-Bob Etheridge D 113,214 53
David Funderburk R (i) 98,071 46
District 3 (100%)
George Parrott D 67,645 36
x-Walter Jones R (i) 117,634 63
District 4 (100%)
x-David Price D 155,163 54
Frederick Heineman R (i) 122,882 44
District 5 (100%)
Neil Cashion D 73,960 35
x-Richard Burr R (i) 129,577 62
District 6 (100%)
Mark Costley D 57,701 25
x-Howard Coble R (i) 166,846 73
District 7 (100%) open
x-Mike McIntyre D 86,489 53
Bill Caster R 74,883 46
District 8 (100%)
x-William Hefner D (i) 101,777 55
Curtis Blackwood R 81,487 44
District 9 (100%)
Michel Daisley D 81,297 36
x-Sue Myrick R (i) 143,940 63
District 10 (100%)
Ben Neill D 64,653 29
x-Cass Ballenger R (i) 156,875 70
District 12 (99%)
Cynthia Ruccia D 91,493 31
x-John Kasich R (i) 199,361 67
District 13 (100%)
x-Sherrod Brown D (i) 144,198 60
Kenneth Blair R 85,807 36
District 14 (100%)
x-Thomas Sawyer D (i) 121,650 54
Joyce George R 93,725 42
District 15 (99%)
Clifford Arnebeck D 66,626 29
x-Deborah Pryce R (i) 164,208 71
District 16 (100%)
Thomas Burkhart D 63,593 28
x-Ralph Regula R (i) 156,034 69
District 17 (100%)
x-James Traficant D (i) 215,114 91
James Cahaney Nlp 21,378 9
District 18 (100%)
Robert Burch D 106,583 46
x-Robert Ney R (i) 115,153 50
District 19 (100%)
Thomas Coyne D 98,023 41
x-Steven LaTourette R (i) 131,624 55

NORTH DAKOTA
At Large (97%)
x-Earl Pomeroy D (i) 141,477 55
Kevin Cramer R 110,693 43

OHIO
District 1 (100%)
Mark Longabaugh D 92,197 43
x-Steve Chabot R (i) 116,003 54
District 2 (100%)
Thomas Chandler D 57,548 23
x-Rob Portman R (i) 183,167 72
District 3 (100%)
x-Tony Hall D (i) 141,471 59
David Westbrock R 74,128 31
District 4 (99%)
Paul McLain D 67,437 31
x-Michael Oxley R (i) 142,392 65
District 5 (99%)
Annie Saunders D 79,885 34
x-Paul Gillmor R (i) 143,375 61
District 6 (100%)
x-Ted Strickland D 112,004 51
Frank Cremeans R (i) 106,322 49
District 7 (100%)
Richard Blain D 60,224 26
x-Dave Hobson R (i) 155,067 68
District 8 (100%)
Jeffrey Kitchen D 60,115 26
x-John Boehner R (i) 161,938 70
District 9 (99%)
x-Marcy Kaptur D (i) 166,671 77
Randy Whitman R 44,783 21
District 10 (100%)
x-Dennis Kucinich D 107,986 49
Martin Hoke R (i) 102,149 46
District 11 (100%)
x-Louis Stokes D (i) 148,346 81
James Sykora R 28,143 15
District 12 (99%)
Cynthia Ruccia D 91,493 31
x-John Kasich R (i) 199,361 67
District 13 (100%)
x-Sherrod Brown D (i) 144,198 60
Kenneth Blair R 85,807 36
District 14 (100%)
x-Thomas Sawyer D (i) 121,650 54
Joyce George R 93,725 42
District 15 (99%)
Clifford Arnebeck D 66,626 29
x-Deborah Pryce R (i) 164,208 71
District 16 (100%)
Thomas Burkhart D 63,593 28
x-Ralph Regula R (i) 156,034 69
District 17 (99%)
x-James Traficant D (i) 215,114 91
James Cahaney Nlp 21,378 9
District 18 (100%)
Robert Burch D 106,583 46
x-Robert Ney R (i) 115,153 50
District 19 (100%)
Thomas Coyne D 98,023 41
x-Steven LaTourette R (i) 131,624 55

OKLAHOMA
District 1 (100%)
Randolph Amen D 57,996 28
x-Steve Largent R (i) 143,415 68
District 2 (100%)
Glen Johnson D 90,120 45
x-Tom Coburn R (i) 112,272 55
District 3 (100%) open
Darryl Roberts D 86,646 45
x-Wes Watkins R 98,525 51
District 4 (100%)
Ed Crocker D 74,950 40
x-J.C. Watts R (i) 106,923 58
District 5 (100%)
James Forsythe D 57,594 27
x-Ernest Istook R (i) 148,362 70
District 6 (100%)
Paul Barby D 64,173 36
x-Frank Lucas R (i) 113,499 64

OREGON
District 1 (99%)
x-Elizabeth Furse D (i) 64,469 55
Bill Witt R 53,691 42
District 2 (91%) open
Mike Dugan D 64,576 39
x-Robert Smith R 98,111 59
District 3 (100%)
x-Earl Blumenauer D (i) 74,779 68
Scott Bruun R 27,321 2
District 4 (87%)
x-Peter DeFazio D (i) 104,302 69
John Newkirk R 40,345 27
District 5 (96%)
Darlene Hooley D 59,013 52
Jim Bunn R (i) 51,462 45

PENNSYLVANIA
District 1 (98%)
x-Thomas Foglietta D (i) 142,222 87
James Cella R 20,618 13
District 2 (99%)
x-Chaka Fattah D (i) 166,455 88
Larry Murphy R 22,545 12
District 3 (99%)
x-Robert Borski D (i) 120,106 69
Joseph McColgan R 54,334 31
District 4 (100%)
x-Ron Klink D (i) 142,207 64
Paul Adametz R 79,217 36
District 5 (100%) open
Ruth Rudy D 76,605 40
x-John Peterson R 116,072 60
District 6 (100%)
x-Tim Holden D (i) 114,977 59
Christian Leinbach R 79,714 41
District 7 (100%)
John Innelli D 79,253 32
x-Curt Weldon R (i) 163,999 67
District 8 (100%)
John Murray D 79,410 35
x-Jim Greenwood R (i) 133,183 59
District 9 (100%)
Monte Kemmler D 50,572 26
x-Bud Shuster R (i) 141,676 74
District 10 (99%)
Joe Cullen D 76,464 37
x-Joseph McDade R (i) 124,343 59
District 11 (100%)
x-Paul Kanjorski D (i) 127,253 68
Stephen Urban R 58,586 32
District 12 (100%)
x-John Murtha D (i) 136,402 70
Bill Choby R 58,628 30
District 13 (100%)
Joseph Hoeffel D 120,287 49
x-Jon Fox R (i) 120,297 49
District 14 (100%)
x-William Coyne D (i) 122,440 61
Bill Ravotti R 78,800 39
District 15 (100%)
x-Paul McHale D (i) 109,377 55
Bob Kilbanks R 80,784 41
District 16 (100%) open
James Blaine D 78,572 37
x-Joseph Pitts R 124,560 59
District 17 (100%)
Paul Kettl D 57,874 28
x-George Gekas R (i) 150,559 72
District 18 (100%)
x-Michael Doyle D (i) 120,181 56
David Fawcett R 86,816 40
District 19 (100%)
Scott Chronister D 74,755 36
x-William Goodling R (i) 130,552 63
District 20 (100%)
x-Frank Mascara D (i) 113,302 54
Mike McCormick R 97,037 46
District 21 (100%)
Ron DiNicola D 103,675 49
x-Philip English R (i) 106,421 51

RHODE ISLAND
District 1 (100%)
x-Patrick Kennedy D (i) 115,733 69
Giovanni Cicione R 47,266 28
District 2 (98%) open
x-Robert Weygand D 108,911 65
Richard Wild R 52,611 31

SOUTH CAROLINA
District 1 (100%)
x-Mark Sanford R (i) 136,576 96
Joseph Innella Nlp 4,999 4
District 2 (100%)
x-Floyd Spence R (i) 157,685 90
Maurice Raiford Nlp 17,624 10
District 3 (93%)
Debbie Dorn D 68,077 38
x-Lindsey Graham R (i) 107,576 61
District 4 (99%)
Darrell Curry D 53,837 28
x-Bob Inglis R (i) 137,386 71
District 5 (99%)
x-John Spratt D (i) 96,378 54
Larry Bigham R 81,464 46
District 6 (100%)
x-James Clyburn D (i) 120,012 68
Gary McLeod R 52,096 30

SOUTH DAKOTA
At Large (100%) open
Rick Weiland D 119,406 37
x-John Thune R 186,327 58

TENNESSEE
District 1 (100%) open
Kay Smith D 61,349 33
x-William Jenkins R 117,922 64
District 2 (100%)
Stephen Smith D 60,267 29
x-John Duncan R (i) 149,205 71
District 3 (100%)
Charles Jolly D 85,678 43
x-Zach Wamp R (i) 113,411 56
District 4 (100%)
Mark Stewart D 72,950 41
x-Van Hilleary R (i) 102,993 58
District 5 (100%)
x-Bob Clement D (i) 140,025 72
Steven Edmondson R 45,988 24
District 6 (100%)
x-Bart Gordon D (i) 123,786 54
Steve Gill R 94,572 42
District 7 (100%)
Don Trotter D 73,752 35
x-Ed Bryant R (i) 136,720 64
District 8 (100%)
x-John Tanner D (i) 121,993 67
Tom Watson R 54,499 30
District 9 (100%) open
x-Harold Ford Jr. D 116,304 61
Rod DeBerry R 70,886 37

TEXAS
District 1 (100%) open
x-Max Sandlin D 103,924 52
Ed Merritt R 94,107 47
District 2 (100%) open
x-Jim Turner D 102,868 52
Brian Babin R 89,810 46
District 3 (100%)
Lee Cole D 47,654 24
x-Sam Johnson R (i) 142,325 73
District 4 (100%)
x-Ralph Hall D (i) 132,128 64
Jerry Hall R 71,065 34
District 5 (100%) open
John Pouland D 71,065 47
x-Pete Sessions R 80,311 53
District 6 (100%)
x-Joe Barton R (i) 160,800 77
Janet Richardson I 26,713 13
District 7 (100%)
Al Siegmund D 28,186 15
x-Bill Archer R (i) 151,997 81
District 8 (100%) open
Cynthia Newman D 26,246 14
Kevin Brady R 80,334 41
Gene Fontenot R 75,124 39
District 9 (100%)
Nick Lampson D 83,781 44
Stephen Stockman R (i) 88,171 46
District 10 (100%)
x-Lloyd Doggett D (i) 132,066 56
Teresa Doggett R 97,204 41
District 11 (99%)
x-Chet Edwards D (i) 100,107 57
Jay Mathis R 74,712 42
District 12 (100%) open
Hugh Parmer D 69,859 41
x-Kay Granger R 98,349 58
District 13 (100%)
Samuel Silverman D 55,743 32
x-William Thornberry R (i) 115,899 67
District 14 (100%) open
Charles Morris D 93,326 48
x-Ron Paul R 99,970 51
District 15 (100%) open
x-Ruben Hinojosa D 85,442 62
Tom Haughey R 50,608 37
District 16 (100%) open
x-Silvestre Reyes D 90,260 71
Rick Ledesma R 35,271 28
District 17 (100%)
x-Charles Stenholm D (i) 99,458 52
Rudy Izzard R 91,197 47
District 18 (100%)
x-Sheila Jackson-Lee D (i) 106,097 77
Larry White R 13,995 10
District 19 (100%)
John Sawyer D 38,283 20
x-Larry Combest R (i) 156,845 80
District 20 (100%)
x-Henry Gonzalez D (i) 88,190 64
James Walker R 47,616 34
District 21 (100%)
Gordon Wharton D 60,338 22
x-Lamar Smith R (i) 205,829 76
District 22 (100%)
Scott Cunningham D 59,029 32
x-Tom DeLay R (i) 126,054 68
District 23 (100%)
Charles Jones D 59,549 36
x-Henry Bonilla R (i) 101,340 62
District 24 (100%)
x-Martin Frost D (i) 77,847 56
Ed Harrison R 54,551 39
District 25 (100%)
Ken Bentsen D (i) 43,693 34
Brent Perry R 16,737 13
Dolly McKenna R 21,898 17
Beverley Clark D 21,698 17
District 26 (100%)
Jerry Frankel D 58,623 26
x-Dick Armey R (i) 163,708 74
District 27 (100%)
x-Solomon Ortiz D (i) 97,251 65
Joe Gardner R 50,962 34
District 28 (100%)
x-Frank Tejeda D (i) 110,143 75
Mark Cude R 34,190 23
District 29 (100%)
x-Gene Green D (i) 61,872 67
Jack Rodriguez R 28,535 31
District 30 (100%)
x-Eddie Bernice Johnson D (i) 61,723 55
John Hendry R 20,664 18

UTAH
District 1 (100%)
Gregory Sanders D 65,515 30
x-James Hansen R (i) 149,216 68
District 2 (100%) open
Ross Anderson D 99,689 42
x-Merrill Cook R 129,339 55
District 3 (100%)
Bill Orton D (i) 97,416 47
x-Christopher Cannon R 105,297 51

VERMONT
At Large (100%)
Jack Long D 23,839 9
Susan Sweetser R 82,351 32
x-Bernard Sanders I (i) 139,756 56

VIRGINIA
District 1
x-Herbert Bateman R (i) Uncontested
District 2 (100%)
x-Owen Pickett D (i) 106,208 65
John Tate R 56,682 35
District 3 (99%)
x-Robert Scott D (i) 117,280 82
Elsie Holland R 25,448 18
District 4 (99%)
x-Norman Sisisky D (i) 157,807 78
Anthony Zevgolis R 43,237 22
District 5 (99%) open
x-Virgil Goode D 118,949 60
George Landrith R 72,000 36
District 6 (99%)
Jeffrey Grey D 61,330 31
x-Robert Goodlatte R (i) 132,973 67
District 7 (99%)
Roderic Slayton D 50,869 20
x-Thomas Bliley R (i) 188,626 75
District 8 (99%)
x-James Moran D (i) 145,140 66
John Otey R 62,126 30
District 9 (100%)
x-Frederick Boucher D (i) 122,830 65
Patrick Muldoon R 58,038 31
District 10 (99%)
Robert Weinberg D 57,846 25
x-Frank Wolf R (i) 163,593 72
District 11 (98%)
Thomas Horton D 69,886 35
x-Thomas Davis R (i) 129,507 64

WASHINGTON
District 1 (100%)
Jeff Coopersmith D 97,711 48
x-Rick White R (i) 102,372 52
District 2 (99%)
Kevin Quigley D 99,155 49
Jack Metcalf R (i) 96,826 48
District 3 (100%)
x-Brian Baird D 102,044 51
Linda Smith R (i) 99,937 49
District 4 (99%)
Rick Locke D 80,352 48
x-Richard Hastings R (i) 87,033 52
District 5 (100%)
Judy Olson D 90,6121 45
x-George Nethercutt R (i) 110,338 55
District 6 (100%)
x-Norm Dicks D (i) 123,815 68
Bill Tinsley R 51,179 28
District 7 (100%)
x-Jim McDermott D (i) 173,668 82
Frank Kleschen R 37,456 18
District 8 (100%)
Dave Little D 69,757 36
x-Jennifer Dunn R (i) 121,550 64
District 9 (100%)
x-Adam Smith D 81,029 51
Randy Tate R (i) 72,367 46

WEST VIRGINIA
District 1
x-Alan Mollohan D (i) Uncontested
District 2 (100%)
x-Robert Wise D (i) 139,073 69
Greg Morris R 63,899 31
District 3
x-Nick Rahall D (i) Uncontested

WISCONSIN
District 1 (100%)
Lydia Spottswood D 114,279 49
x-Mark Neumann R (i) 118,380 51
District 2 (100%)
Paul Soglin D 110,560 41
x-Scott Klug R (i) 154,553 57
District 3 (100%) open
x-Ron Kind D 122,457 52
James Harsdorf R 112,683 48
District 4 (100%)
x-Gerald Kleczka D (i) 134,017 58
Tom Reynolds R 98,398 42
District 5 (100%)
x-Tom Barrett D (i) 140,697 73
Paul Melotik R 47,274 25
District 6 (100%)
Alver Lindskoog D 54,986 24
x-Thomas Petri R (i) 168,878 73
District 7 (100%)
x-David Obey D (i) 136,397 57
Scott West R 102,807 43
District 8 (100%) open
x-Jay Johnson D 129,544 52
David Prosser R 119,666 48
District 9 (100%)
Floyd Brenholt D 67,764 26
x-James Sensenbrenner R (i) 197,929 74

WYOMING
At Large (100%)
Pete Maxfield D 85,742 41
x-Barbara Cubin R (i) 115,664 55

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every Tuesday

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Now, the 2d Act

President Bill Clinton started out ahead in the polls, and nine months of campaigning and $800 million in spending seem not to have made a dent. The last two weeks of the campaign will be remembered more for their surly tone and alarming hints of White House scandal than for memorable debate.

Still, the morning-after reality is that the man voters are returning to office should be — indeed, must be — a very different politician from the one elected four years ago.

President Clinton, a gifted and joyful campaigner, is well aware that he has won his last election. Thanks to the strong economy, lower crime rates and peace abroad, he has become the first Democrat since Franklin Roosevelt in 1936 to win two full terms.

Now, the poll-driven impulses that have guided his past decision-making can be dropped in favor of tackling third-rail issues like entitlement reform and forging an alliance with congressional moderates from both parties.

But if he wants to avoid being remembered simply as the most-investigated president in the modern era, Mr. Clinton must first do something dramatic about ethics. The candidate who won the $800 million election with the help of some very questionable contributions can become the president who transforms politics as usual with widespread campaign-finance reform.

But reform rhetoric and legislation will have no authority unless Mr. Clinton starts now to quit playing defense on financial scandal, cleans house if necessary and cooperates with legitimate inquiries.

In defeating Bob Dole, the voters have made it clear that they are interested in fiscal stability, not big tax cuts. The biggest mistake of the last Republican Congress may have been the effort to mix cuts in programs for the needy with tax breaks for people who are obviously better off. The country may have been pleased with Congress' efforts to fix the welfare system and restrict illegal immigration. But Tuesday's vote suggests it also wants the president to make sure the government does not become too harsh. Mr. Dole warned throughout the campaign that Mr. Clinton would try to change the new welfare law if he was re-elected. We hope that turns out to be true.

Mr. Dole, always a legislator at heart, finished up his campaign as if he were driving the Senate toward adjournment — all-night sessions until the last bill is passed. Mr. Dole began the race with plenty of disadvantages, including a dour personality and disjointed speaking style that would have worked better in an era when there were no television cameras.

Mr. Dole was the victim, too, of an intramural injustice. He did not expect or deserve the savaging he got in the primaries from Steve Forbes and Pat Buchanan. He was further damaged by Newt Gingrich's decision to shut down the government. Then there was the self-inflicted wound of the irresponsible tax cut that no one believed Mr. Dole supported in his heart.

Even if Mr. Dole's campaign was hobbled from the beginning, it would have had more impact if the candidate had stayed true to his own history. It is that part of Mr. Dole's legacy that we hope will be remembered. He remains a hero of World War II, a master of healthy legislative compromise and a man who might have been a good president had he been a better campaigner.

Mr. Clinton's career has yet to reach its final definition. That is the central fact of the morning after. As he zoomed around the country in the last two weeks, Mr. Clinton made it clear he wants to make a bid for history. His original vision — blending fiscal discipline with traditional Democratic social concern — can earn him a big page.

But to get it, he must reassure the nation about his character and Congress about the need for a new era of concern on the enduring problems of poverty, education and health.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trouble in Pakistan

A grim sense of déjà vu surrounds the sudden ouster of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. With Miss Bhutto under house arrest, and the capital of Islamabad ringed with army troops, democracy and democratic institutions are clearly once again in peril. To prevent the country's latest political crisis from leading to greater turmoil, the new caretaker government installed by Pakistan's president must fulfill the promise to call new elections, with Miss Bhutto and her political organization allowed to participate. Any charges of corruption against her or her entourage must be made, and proved, in court.

There has long been a cyclical quality to the troubles besetting Pakistan and Miss Bhutto. The country has lurched through a series of elections and dictatorships since independence and partition with India in 1947. As the daughter of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was deposed and hanged by the army in the 1970s, she has for years been the one truly popular leader of the country.

Miss Bhutto studied politics at Harvard and Oxford and preached consensus and democracy, yet she has often ruled autocratically and been indifferent to a widespread perception that many of her closest associates are corrupt, including her husband. She was first elected prime minister in 1988, and ousted a year and a half later, only to be returned to power in the elections of 1993.

Though she pledged to learn from past mistakes, Miss Bhutto has not inspired much confidence in recent years. Her administration was tainted by corruption charges, especially after she reneged on an earlier promise not to involve her husband in government. Instead she installed him earlier this year as investment minister, with additional responsibility for intelligence and police. Dark conspiracy theories then rose up around the shooting of Miss Bhutto's brother, Murtaza, in a Karachi gun battle this fall. Miss Bhutto has hinted that her enemies carried out the killing, while others charge that she and her husband were themselves behind it.

Miss Bhutto's troubles mounted in recent weeks as critics complained that she was trying to install loyalist hacks as judges and running up huge budget deficits. President Farooq Leghari, a onetime Bhutto ally, came under mounting pressure to remove her and call for new elections, just as one of his predecessors did in 1990. Miss Bhutto dismissed talk of being ousted, saying everyone knew she would simply turn around, run for election and win.

The new caretaker government consists largely of bureaucrats and some former ministers of past military and civilian regimes. Lurking in the background, however, is the army, which has ruled Pakistan for much of its history and is known to have become impatient with Miss Bhutto.

The new government must demonstrate that the army does not have commanding influence. There is already talk that elections, which the constitution requires within 90 days, might be postponed.

A stable Pakistan is important to the United States and countries in the region. With civil war continuing in Afghanistan and an uneasy truce between Pakistan and India, the new leaders in Islamabad need to assure the world that they can handle their country's troubles peacefully. Miss Bhutto's government may have been marked by excesses, but it would be disastrous to Pakistan if she did not receive her day in court and at the polling place. The best way to resolve Pakistan's problems is through civilian institutions and the ballot box.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Lesson for Seoul

In the eight weeks since a North Korean submarine slipped into South Korea, we have learned just how much damage even a band of ill-equipped Northerners can do. The South's death toll stands at 15 people, including an old woman bludgeoned by the North Koreans and a mushroom picker gunned down by South Korean troops searching for them. [...] South Koreans may boast a first-class military-industrial machine. But if they've read their Sun Tzu, they'll recall that infiltration can be more effective than collision, with troops acting like water: first probing weak points, then slipping through the cracks.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

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This Time, the Center Will Not Hold for Clinton

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Things fall apart. They were doing so even as the United States voted on Tuesday. President Bill Clinton was phenomenally lucky to have the campaign gift of postponed crises in America's foreign relations.

A poisoned gift. The president's second term begins amidst impending or actual international disorders with potentially severe consequences. These will not be managed using the intellectual resources displayed during the last four years.

After discarding its initial sentimentality about the irresistible march of democracy, the administration conducted a policy largely dictated by domestic lobbies and American corporate interest. This was an incoherent and in some respects counterproductive policy, but workable because no really large problem was handed Washington during the period, and because America's allies were tolerant.

Now things are becoming serious. Boris Yeltsin came out of the operating room alive on Tuesday, but his life expectancy cannot be great, and he is unlikely to be in any condition to reimpose his authority for weeks, even months — if he will ever be able to do so.

In his absence, a chaotic struggle for power goes on among politico-financial baronies, some in criminal alliances, a process bearing small resemblance to that scenario of rivalry between democrats and outmoded authoritarians, reformers and "old-think" Russians that Washington prefers, and possibly even believes.

Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, addressing the Harriman Institute in New York on Oct. 29, spoke warmly of the alliance of America with Russia to work "together to keep changing the world for the better." An agreeable dream. We will be lucky to have a stable Russia, at peace.

China is determined to defy "Western values," as defended by Washington, while demanding the trade and political concessions the administration, and the West, have until now granted. However, in 1997 Hong Kong is to be delivered over to this China, and while Hong Kong's acquaintance with democracy is recent and brief, its experience of, and reliance upon, responsible government and the rule of law is a century old. There is going to be a crisis between China and the United States.

Its puerile approach to foreign affairs is about to get America into trouble.

Europe is determined to have its Euro — its single currency — and this will make serious and not wholly foreseeable difficulties for the dollar and for America's international economic position. U.S. trade unilateralism — very popular with Congress — must be expected to continue, corroding European-American (and Japanese-American) relations. Political tensions related to America's international leadership claims will steadily rise.

Benazir Bhutto was overturned on America's Election Day, meaning that the Afghanistan crisis enters a new stage, and that American policy toward Afghanistan (and, indirectly, Iran) is in check.

The State Department now is attempting to dissociate the United States from the Taleban movement, which previously was given Washington's indirect support in order to oppose Iranian interests in the Afghanistan region and to secure U.S. commercial access to Central Asian oil and natural gas.

The Israeli-Palestinian peace process, in which the United States has a heavy investment, has come to a halt, quite possibly terminal.

Israel's population is angrily divided, the army command alienated from the Netanyahu government, army service no longer popular. Rumors — or provocations? — circulate in Israel forecasting a "preemptive" attack on Syria, meant to make permanent Israel's control of the Golan Heights and, indirectly, to kill a Palestinian peace process unwelcome to this government. What will the United States do?

The Clinton administration carried out its Bosnian intervention last year under political pressure from Senator Bob Dole, and succeeded in stopping the war — with help from British, French and Dutch heavy artillery and mortars inside Bosnia, more destructive of Bosnian Serb weaponry and munitions than NATO's bombing.

Having stopped the war, the administration perversely renounced the measures agreed on in Dayton to secure the peace and encourage political reconstruction. No criminals were arrested. Elections were conducted under totally unsatisfactory conditions. The parties of ethnic extremism now are dominant. The Bosnian-Croat federation is a discredited fiction.

The United States will be expected to prolong its troop presence in Bosnia to deter a return to war. But the opportunity — limited but important — that existed to turn Yugoslavia's disintegration into an exemplary lesson in the costs and punishment of ethnic aggression has been abandoned, for reason of U.S. domestic politics. That will make future trouble.

This presidential campaign saw Americans anesthetized by the unwillingness of either candidate to depart from counterfeit conceptions and calculated media themes, and a framework of foreign policy discussion resting on puerile or simply untrue notions of natural American virtue and hegemonic benevolence, struggle with "rogue" states and ungrateful allies, and the United Nations as a threat to American sovereignty — with "clashes of civilizations" soon to come.

The inadequacy of these ideas, and the domination of policy by commercial and sectarian interests, promises increasing trouble, with repercussions in domestic politics. The universalist assumptions of American policy-making and policy discourse contrast badly with the domestic social inadequacies and political dysfunctions apparent to every American voter, and responsible for voter alienation and record nonparticipation. The new administration will pay for the inadequacies of its predecessor.

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The Nuclear Arms Agenda: Top Priority for the President

By John B. Ritch

VIENNA — Against hopes lifted by the end of the Cold War, a spate of news stories in recent years has raised the specter of a widening nuclear peril:

- Saddam Hussein violates the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, or NPT, by launching a secret bomb program that goes undetected until his defeat in the Gulf War.
- North Korea, suspected of nuclear ambitions, breaches NPT obligations by blocking inspections ordered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, or IAEA.
- Chilling magazine cover stories warn of stolen Russian fissile material on a burgeoning nuclear black market.
- India, fearful of Chinese power and demanding world disarmament, prevents the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty from taking formal effect.
- U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry testifies in Moscow to Duma parliamentarians skeptical about Russian implementation of the second strategic arms reduction treaty, START-2.

But these events have punctuated a larger trend of highly positive developments that augur a considerably safer world. Fortifying that trend — in order to tame the nuclear threat — will be a high-priority goal for President Bill Clinton in his second term.

Progress is occurring on two fronts.

The paramount fact is that the nuclear arms race has ended — indeed, has been reversed. Under START-1, missiles and warheads are being destroyed, a process that will reduce U.S and Russian nuclear forces by one-third. Russia is also accepting American aid to tighten security on nuclear weapons material, reducing risks of theft and nuclear trafficking.

START-2, ratified by the Senate last January, would cut far deeper, reducing the two arsenals by 70 percent from the Cold War high. To be sure, completing these reductions will demand intense diplomacy. Duma parliamentarians, exercising new rights, are asking whether Russian ratification should be linked to matters such as NATO expansion, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and further reductions.

Fortunately, what the Duma seems not to dispute is the value of even deeper cuts in both nations' nuclear forces. For a second Clinton administration, maintaining momentum despite these tough issues and engaging Moscow in next steps will be a high-stakes challenge.

The world community has also been mobilized — to build a bulwark against any spread of nuclear weapons into new hands. This anti-proliferation drive centers on the NPT. Once seen as an idealistic sideshow to serious geopolitics, this commitment to global nuclear self-denial was rightly brought center stage last year by the Clinton administration, which led the drive by which the treaty was made permanent.

Today more than 175 nations are pledged to forgo nuclear weapons — including South Africa (which destroyed its nuclear bombs), Brazil and Argentina (which abandoned programs widely seen as nuclear options) and Germany and Japan (which are among some three dozen nations to renounce their potential to become nuclear weapons powers).

Membership in the nuclear "club" has been capped, an aim once thought unattainable.

Eight nations — the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, along with India, Pakistan and Israel — have not taken a no-weapon pledge. But the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban was monumental. Although the treaty still lacks formal status, the United States will comply — and all others will feel enormous pressure to do likewise. Negotiations begin soon on a cutoff in the production of plutonium or enriched uranium destined for nuclear weapons.

Pledges of nuclear abstinence would, by themselves, hold scant reassurance. But the lessons of Iraq and North Korea — the need for vigilance and verification — have been learned. A toughened IAEA inspector corps has rooted out Mr. Saddam's nuclear program and is permanently on-site to monitor Pyongyang's adherence to its pledge, negotiated by the Clinton administration, to freeze all activity with nuclear weapons potential.

The completion of a nonproliferation and disarmament regime is a crucial plank in the bridge to the 21st century.

To ensure NPT compliance elsewhere, including Iran, the IAEA's worldwide oversight system is being upgraded — using broader inspection powers and sophisticated sensing technologies to ferret out any secret program by an aspiring proliferator. Nations that deny this access will invite censure and sanctions.

Ironically, this plan has been delayed by Germany, a country that has been in the forefront of most efforts to remove nuclear threats. Bonn's current policy seems to stem from its nuclear industry, which dislikes intrusive inspections. The Clinton administration views such priorities as too parochial for a nation that deserves a permanent seat on the Security Council. Achieving high-confidence safeguards is no less than a global imperative — both to prevent proliferation and to provide a context for still deeper cuts by the nuclear powers.

At the height of the Cold War, mankind seemed unlikely to escape this century without a nuclear debacle. President Clinton's signature phrase in the just-completed campaign was the need to build a bridge to the 21st century. For the second Clinton administration, an essential plank will be the completion of an encompassing nonproliferation and disarmament regime to quell the nuclear threat as we cross into a new millennium.

The writer is U.S. ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency and other UN agencies in Vienna. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Turn the Heat Up High on Saddam

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Rolf Ekeus and his courageous band of United Nations arms inspectors say it regularly and authoritatively: Saddam Hussein continues to hide missiles and chemical weapons in the Iraqi desert. Mr. Saddam continues to lie about Iraq's other weapons of mass destruction and obstructs with impunity UN efforts to find out the full truth.

There is no mystery about what Mr. Saddam is doing, and Mr. Ekeus is close to figuring out exactly how he does it. The mystery is why the world acts so unconcerned about this deadly race against the clock, which suddenly ticks in Mr. Saddam's favor as international support for sanctions against Iraq weakens.

Iraq is important. It is the one country that the international community, through UN resolutions, has explicitly forbidden to develop weapons of mass destruction and to repress its own population. If the American president and other world leaders cannot build on that consensus and get Iraq right, they are not likely to get anything important right.

Just as the dismemberment of Ethiopia showed the impotence of the League of Nations and doomed that organization, failure in Iraq will fatally compromise the United Nations' authority.

That failure now looms. It is predictable, and therefore preventable. But the world's responsible powers sit by in silence, apparently distracted by domestic elections, economic problems at home or Boris Yeltsin's heart bypass operation.

Buoyed by his humiliating defeat of the Central Intelligence Agency in northern Iraq in September, Mr. Saddam has now mounted a major push to wriggle free from UN control. Washington's weak response to the CIA defeat has encouraged Baghdad in the belief that the world is wearying of confronting Mr. Saddam and can be outwaited.

The Iraqi dictator is backtracking on the oil-for-food deal negotiated between Iraq and the UN this summer. In what one UN diplomat privately describes as "show stoppers,"

Iraq now is demanding effective control over UN inspectors monitoring the oil-for-food agreement.

Iraq is now demanding effective control over UN inspectors who were to monitor distribution of food and medicine inside Iraq and over the funds generated by the limited oil sales the deal would allow.

The new Iraqi demands block badly needed relief for Iraq's suffering civilians. Mr. Saddam's political aims are for him more important than feeding his people: The oil sales were intended also to fund the UN Special Commission on weapons of mass destruction, which has become the most important lever of international control over Mr. Saddam's murderous ambitions.

Without the oil sales, the Special Commission will run out of operating money in January unless new sources of funding are found for its $3 million monthly budget.

Moreover, throughout this year the Iraqi Army has ignored, harassed and usually refused to cooperate with the Special Commission's inspectors, whose task is to discover and report if Iraq is living up to its promises to rid itself of atomic, biological and chemical weapons, and the missiles that could deliver those weapons of mass destruction to neighboring countries.

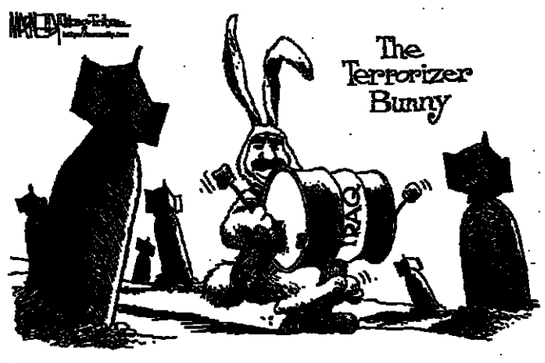
The Iraqi resistance to inspections blatantly violates the UN resolutions that establish the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War in 1991. The world community's response? Mild verbal reproof of Baghdad, and no action.

This unfolding crisis is laid out in spare, clear prose in an alarming report submitted to the UN Security Council in mid-October by Mr. Ekeus, the former Swedish diplomat who is the executive chairman of the Special Commission.

Over the past six months, Mr. Ekeus has focused the inspections on what he calls "the structure of evasion and concealment" the Iraqis have used to hide at least a dozen Scud missiles, an unknown number of crude chemical warheads and material for "a full-scale biological warfare program, including weaponization."

Mr. Ekeus's effort to penetrate Mr. Saddam's weapons concealment program has brought his inspectors eyeball to eyeball with special Iraqi Republican Guard units that run these illegal operations. They were recently seen moving what they said were "concrete pillars," but which, Mr. Ekeus noted, "by their dimensions and shape resembled Scud missiles." The "pillars" disappeared.

Mr. Ekeus's refusal to shade the truth about Iraq has been a vital factor in keeping UN economic sanctions in place and thereby keeping Mr. Saddam from significantly rebuilding a deadly arsenal of unconventional weapons.



Washington needs to reaffirm quickly and publicly its political and financial support for the Special Commission, and to promise that Iraqi interference with inspections will now be met with U.S.-led military reprisals. It is no longer the time to "contain" Mr. Saddam, but to confront him head-on over his attempt to undermine a valuable and effective UN agency that has kept his plans for mass murder in check.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: McKinley's Line

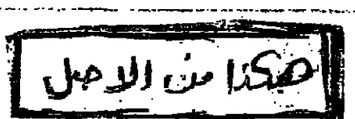
NEW YORK — Mr. McKinley's election is now conceded by everyone, and the two great questions are how will he treat the gold Democrats and what will be his tariff policy. Mr. McKinley recognises the great services of the gold Democrats, and said: "The victory is not to a party or section, but of and for the whole American people." On the tariff question, he said: "I cannot tell what the rates will be, but they will measure the difference between U.S. and European conditions and will be fully adequate to protect ourselves from the invasion of our markets by Oriental products to the injury of American labor."

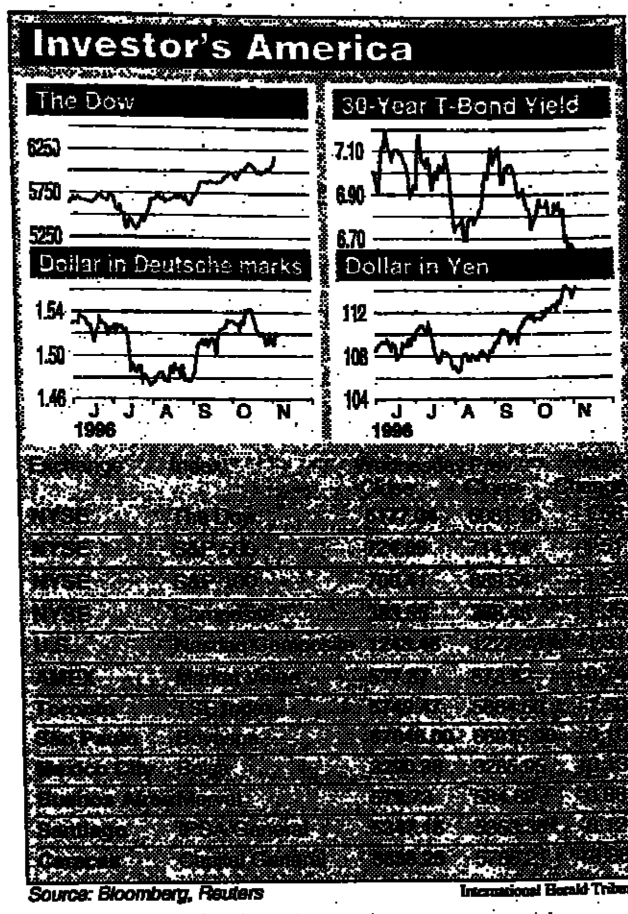
1921: Soviet Warning

MOSCOW — The United States loses its only supporter in the demand for the "open door" in the Far East by "refusing to admit the Soviet Government to the Washington Conference," declared Radek, a leading Soviet referee in Far Eastern affairs. Disarmament is only possible after a general agreement, which is made impossible by the absence of Russia, he said. He also warned against Japanese penetration in Siberia and China.

1946: U.S. Right Turn

NEW YORK — The first great reversal of party control in the United States since Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1932 victory came with the Republicans capturing control of the Congress in a vast reaction against President Truman's domestic policies and hesitations, plus a nation-wide swing toward the Right. Republicans were assured of victories in fifty-one of ninety-six Senate elections, and in the House they scored 225 victories, seven more than a majority.





Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Indicted for Fraud, Argentine IBM Executive Cries Foul

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — A year ago, Gustavo Soriani was one of the most respected executives in Argentina as vice president for Argentine operations at IBM. But these days he has few admirers.

Argentine prosecutors say Mr. Soriani, 50, was the mastermind of a complex scheme to defraud the government last year, while International Business Machines Corp. says it dismissed him and two other top executives because they exercised "poor business judgment" in paying a subcontractor for work that was never performed. Prosecutors have suggested that the subcontractor has ties to senior government officials.

"IBM totally distorted my role," Mr. Soriani said. "They unfairly singled me out as the villain in this case and ruined my name."

Mr. Soriani said that overnight IBM stripped him of a $500,000 salary, $3.2 million in stock options, health benefits and a company car.

He has been indicted on fraud charges along with about 30 other IBM and government officials, but until now he has not commented on the case.

Mr. Soriani has written a book, "The Corporation," which is available in Argentina in Spanish. In it, he says IBM made him a "sacrificial lamb" because it was concerned that it could be found in violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which forbids payments of bribes abroad by U.S. companies.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Justice Department are investigating IBM for possible violations of that law. At issue is whether IBM paid bribes to obtain a $250 million contract to install a computer system in the state-owned Banco de la Nacion.

As part of the contract, which Mr. Soriani developed, IBM hired Hogan Systems Inc., based in Dallas, to develop software to connect the bank's 500 branches to a network. Hogan has not been charged with any wrongdoing.

But IBM also took the unusual step of contracting with an Argentine company, called Capacitacion y Computacion Rural SA, or CCR, to provide backup software for $37 million.

IBM paid that company $21 million before Argentina's tax agency began asking questions. What concerned the auditors was that IBM received nothing in return and that CCR paid out most of the $21 million to phantom subcontractors, some of whom deposited the money in Swiss accounts.

Prosecutors in Argentina said IBM's deal was a clear case of fraud because the government was charged for work that was not done, and that some of IBM's money ended up in the pockets of government officials.

A former finance minister, Domingo Cavallo, bolstered that theory when he testified recently before a federal judge investigating the case that the president's chief of staff, Alberto Kohan, had pushed hard for the $250 million contract to be awarded to IBM because Mr. Kohan's associates held interests in CCR.

Mr. Kohan's response was that Mr. Cavallo was "mentally ill."

Fred McNeese, an IBM spokesman, said that while no IBM employee broke any laws, paying the subcontractor $21 million for work it never completed was a violation of IBM's business practices. "A lot of money went out, and not a lot of value came back," Mr. McNeese said.

Mr. Soriani defended the payments for a backup system, which he called "an insurance policy" in case IBM and Hogan ran into difficulties.

He said the backup system should not have come as a surprise to IBM because it was clearly noted in the original contract, which was approved by Steve Lew, manager for systems integration at IBM Latin America, who reviews the technical details of all contracts.

"We have done a thorough review of this case, and we are satisfied that no one in IBM's Latin America headquarters was informed orally or by written document that money would be paid to CCR," Mr. McNeese said.

Ricardo Martorana, who was forced to resign as president of IBM Argentina, said he too was angry at the way IBM had handled the case.

"I was the one who alerted corporate that we had a potential problem down here and that we needed someone to come and investigate," Mr. Martorana said. "The next thing I knew, I was being told that I had five minutes to resign, or I'd be fired."

Very briefly:

Texaco Suspends 2 in Tape Affair

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Texaco Inc. said Wednesday it had suspended two executives who were present at a discussion in which racist remarks and offers to destroy potential evidence in a discrimination case allegedly were made.

The two employees were suspended with pay pending the outcome of the company's investigation, Texaco's chairman executive, Peter Bijur, said at a news conference.

He said the company also had suspended the benefits of two other executives who had since retired. The two also were quoted in transcripts of a taped conversation among the four employees.

- **CSX Corp.** raised its friendly cash-and-stock offer for **Conrail Inc.** to $8.36 billion as a rival bidder, **Norfolk Southern Corp.**, said it intended to take its $9 billion all-cash bid directly to Conrail shareholders. Conrail reaffirmed its Oct. 15 agreement to be acquired by CSX.
- **Bridgestone/Firestone Inc.** agreed to hourly wage increases, bonuses and payment of medical premiums in a tentative pact with the United Steelworkers of America.
- **Bennet LeBow**, who failed in an attempt to split up **RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp.** in April, has proposed his own slate of directors to run the food and tobacco company. The move came a day after Carl Icahn, who teamed up with Mr. LeBow in his earlier effort, proposed his own board.
- **Union Pacific Railroad Co.**'s president, Ronald Burns, resigned after 15 months. He will be replaced by Dick Davidson, president of the railroad's parent, **Union Pacific Corp.**, and by Jerry Davis, president of **Southern Pacific Rail Lines**, a unit of **Southern Pacific Corp.** Union Pacific is acquiring Southern Pacific to form the biggest U.S. railroad.
- **Time Warner Inc.** won a court order blocking New York City from running Fox News Channel and Bloomberg Information Television on Time Warner's cable-TV system.

AP, Bloomberg

Election-Night Fever Paralyzes Internet

By David S. Hilzenrath and Rajiv Chandrasekaran
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Millions of U.S. election-watchers turned to the Internet on Tuesday night for instant results, and many of them found the circuits jammed.

A combination of surging usage and technical problems on the global computer network created major traffic jams during the first election night to be widely covered on the fledgling mass medium.

News organizations such as Cable News Network, The Washington Post and MSNBC, the joint venture of NBC and Microsoft Corp., had prepared special sites on the Internet's graphically oriented World Wide Web to deliver up-to-the-minute voting tallies and commentary. But as the evening wore on, many computer users faced lengthy delays in accessing information, and some encountered blank screens and error messages.

Executives at the news organizations had expected the night to be a landmark test of the Internet, but some said the demand for on-line news had exceeded their expectations.

Traffic on the MSNBC Web site was five times the usual level, straining MSNBC to capacity at times and sending computer experts rushing to put more computers on line to help handle the load.

"We're clearly facing a watershed for this medium at the moment," said James Kinsella, general manager of MSNBC on the Internet.

Some of the congestion was worsened by problems on a major Internet line that carries traffic between Northern California and the Washington area. One of the Web sites most severely affected by the problem was PoliticsNow, which is operated by ABC News, the National Journal, Newsweek and The Washington Post. Some users on the East Coast experienced severe delays or were unable to connect to the site.

Dollar Slides as Focus Shifts to Euro

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped against other major currencies Wednesday as traders shifted their focus from U.S. elections to a report that suggested that only a handful of countries would qualify for European monetary union.

The dollar dipped against the yen after the head of Japan's central bank raised concern that interest rates there may rise sooner than investors anticipated.

"The market is saying that maybe we are coming to the end of the dollar's rally against the yen," said Hillel Waxman, manager at Bank Leumi Trust Co.

The dollar rose in Asia after President Bill Clinton won re-election and Republicans kept control of Congress, a

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

combination that traders expect will restrain government spending and whittle down the U.S. budget deficit.

"The dollar got no fresh direction from the U.S. elections," said Stephen Flanagan, a trader at Credit Agricole.

The dollar closed at 113.970 yen, down from 114.225 yen Tuesday. It was also at 1.5183 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5203 DM. The dollar fell to 5.1270 French francs from 5.1360 francs and to 1.2775 Swiss francs from 1.2788 francs. But the pound was at $1.6417, down from $1.6460.

The mark rose after the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of a future European central bank, warned that progress in cutting budget deficits by countries hoping to join monetary union had been "too slow." The mark gains whenever doubts about the Euro emerge because the mark will remain Europe's main reserve currency until the Euro begins.

"This report paints an economic picture which makes the future of the single European currency look uncertain," an analyst said. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Nov. 6, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	2.62	2.58	2.60	+0.01½	135,785
Mar 97	2.66¼	2.63	2.65	+0.01½	98,510
May 97	2.73	2.69	2.70¾	+0.01	43,542
Jul 97	2.76¾	2.72½	2.75¼	+0.01½	34,928
Sep 97	2.73½	2.70	2.71	+0.00½	3,948
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 88,390					
Tue's open int 347,859 up 5765					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Dec 96	225.00	222.20	224.90	+4.50	36,823
Jan 97	219.50	214.90	219.30	+4.30	13,777
Mar 97	214.90	213.00	214.30	+3.20	19,188
May 97	212.80	210.40	211.50	+2.50	10,391
Jul 97	212.80	210.00	211.70	+2.80	6,579
Aug 97	210.90	209.50	210.50	+2.20	1,344
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 30,582					
Tue's open int 89,573 up 679					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Dec 96	23.05	22.86	23.03	+0.21	45,877
Jan 97	23.35	23.12	23.30	+0.24	21,581
Mar 97	23.70	23.51	23.69	+0.23	18,967
May 97	24.02	23.82	24.02	+0.24	10,284
Jul 97	24.28	24.10	24.28	+0.22	5,061
Aug 97	24.33	24.34	24.31	+0.21	1,380
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 12,670					
Tue's open int 104,623 up 685					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Nov 96	6.81½	6.72	6.81	+0.11	8,404
Jan 97	6.87½	6.74	6.82½	+0.09¼	73,861
Mar 97	6.87½	6.79	6.86¼	+0.09	32,774
May 97	6.89½	6.84	6.88¼	+0.08¼	16,615
Jul 97	6.92	6.86	6.91¼	+0.08½	15,503
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 53,550					
Tue's open int 159,867 off 497					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	3.74½	3.68¾	3.69½	+0.00¾	31,383
Mar 97	3.69	3.63	3.63¼	-0.01¼	17,316
May 97	3.55	3.49	3.49¼	-0.01½	2,912
Jul 97	3.44	3.38½	3.39	-0.00¼	11,179
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 19,892					
Tue's open int 63,229 up 1035					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	67.35	66.80	67.07	+0.05	36,285
Feb 97	64.22	63.70	64.02	+0.05	19,521
Apr 97	66.15	65.75	65.90	-0.10	13,343
Jun 97	63.97	63.45	63.52	-0.20	5,728
Aug 97	63.17	62.85	62.90	-0.10	6,594
Oct 97	65.75	65.45	65.50	-0.22	3,779
Est. sales 15,620 Tue's. sales 13,018					
Tue's open int 84,867 up 389					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 96	65.75	65.85	65.30	-0.15	2,852
Jan 97	68.02	67.50	67.82	-0.28	4,256
Mar 97	67.85	66.50	66.70	-0.32	2,515
Apr 97	67.10	66.55	66.67	-0.43	1,194
May 97	67.05	66.55	66.75	-0.30	1,770
Sep 97	67.90	67.60	67.62	-0.28	142
Est. sales 3,690 Tue's. sales 4,578					
Tue's open int 13,641 off 557					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	56.90	56.10	56.80	+0.60	12,770
Feb 97	76.75	75.95	76.35	+0.25	8,982
Apr 97	71.85	70.95	71.55	+0.53	3,249
Jun 97	75.85	75.30	75.75	+0.25	3,347
Jul 97	73.60	73.10	73.22	-0.03	910
Aug 97	69.90	69.50	69.85	+0.15	995
Est. sales 8,639 Tue's. sales 7,745					
Tue's open int 30,728 up 670					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	72.20	70.70	71.85	+2.45	4,957
Mar 97	72.00	70.30	71.95	+2.35	589
May 97	73.32	71.30	73.25	+2.28	391
Jul 97	73.25	72.20	73.20	+2.00	252
Aug 97			70.97	+1.02	47
Est. sales 2,289 Tue's. sales 1,502					
Tue's open int 6,156 up 40					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Dec 96	1333	1320	1327	+9	15,930
Mar 97	1375	1362	1369	+9	38,346
May 97	1396	1385	1387	+6	9,167
Jul 97	1406	1400	1404	+8	6,892
Sep 97	1421	1421	1421	+5	5,961
Est. sales 8,956 Tue's. sales 14,287					
Tue's open int 78,038 up 890					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	124.60	118.75	124.30	+5.45	9,865
Mar 97	119.75	107.90	114.40	+3.50	11,365
May 97	107.75	105.00	107.50	+2.60	3,832
Jul 97	106.50	104.25	106.50	+3.50	1,090
Est. sales 11,377 Tue's. sales 5,435					
Tue's open int 27,207 off 190					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	10.43	10.21	10.40	+0.07	87,579
May 97	10.51	10.35	10.48	+0.04	30,301
Jul 97	10.40	10.29	10.40	+0.03	19,023
Oct 97	10.47	10.28	10.48	+0.03	11,298
Est. sales 12,962 Tue's. sales 5,528					
Tue's open int 151,238 up 740					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 96	112.00	109.50	111.95	+2.65	4,509
Jan 97	99.25	98.55	98.75	+0.30	9,193
Mar 97	101.90	101.40	101.40	+0.30	4,079
May 97	104.25	103.80	103.85	+0.35	1,236
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 1,316					
Tue's open int 20,789 up 204					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Nov 96			377.90	-0.90	
Dec 96	379.90	378.30	378.70	-0.90	98,914
Jan 97			379.40	-1.30	
Feb 97	381.90	380.30	380.50	-1.10	21,367
Apr 97	383.40	382.60	382.70	-1.10	12,174
Jun 97	385.50	384.90	385.00	-1.10	11,171
Aug 97			387.30	-1.10	4,382
Oct 97			389.70	-1.10	1,563
Est. sales 40,000 Tue's. sales 34,590					
Tue's open int 193,964 up 1150					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 96	93.60	93.00	93.50	+0.40	2,576
Dec 96	93.20	92.80	92.65	+0.60	22,370
Jan 97	91.65	91.40	91.55	+0.20	1,876
Feb 97	91.80	91.80	90.95	+0.30	953
Mar 97	90.60	89.95	90.05	+0.25	11,937
Apr 97	90.00	90.00	89.50	+0.35	548
May 97	89.25	89.10	88.90	+0.25	3,710
Jun 97	88.90	88.90	88.50	+0.25	750
Jul 97	88.60	88.10	88.05	+0.25	3,348
Est. sales 7,000 Tue's. sales 5,875					
Tue's open int 57,833 up 35					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Nov 96	470.0	470.0	469.9	-7.8	1
Dec 96	481.0	471.0	471.3	-8.0	42,472
Jan 97			473.3	-8.0	26
Mar 97	487.5	477.5	477.9	-8.0	15,048
May 97	488.0	484.0	482.1	-8.1	6,438
Jul 97	493.8	487.0	486.4	-8.2	5,284
Sep 97	500.0	500.0	490.9	-8.3	3,847
Dec 97	504.0	498.0	497.6	-8.4	2,270
Est. sales 13,000 Tue's. sales 6,154					
Tue's open int 96,727 up 322					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jan 97	384.30	382.00	382.90	-1.30	18,436
Apr 97	386.50	385.00	385.20	-1.30	8,082
Jul 97	389.00	388.50	388.10	-1.40	976
Oct 97			391.40	-1.40	136
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 2,689					
Tue's open int 27,600 off 416					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1412.00	1413.00	1404.00	1405.00
Forward	1433.00	1434.00	1430.00	1431.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2012.00	2014.00	2006.00	2008.00
Forward	1970.00	1971.00	1967.00	1968.00
Lead				
Spot	743.00	744.00	740½	741½
Forward	744.00	745.00	743.00	744.00
Nickel				
Spot	7040.00	7050.00	7035.00	7045.00
Forward	7150.00	7160.00	7150.00	7155.00
Tin				
Spot	5860.00	5870.00	5830.00	5840.00
Forward	5920.00	5925.00	5900.00	5905.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1040½	1041½	1038.00	1039.00
Forward	1064.00	1065.00	1062½	1063.00

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 96	95.02	95.00	95.01	+0.01	3,708
Mar 97	94.97	94.94	94.96	+0.01	2,525
Jun 97	94.86	94.83	94.83	+0.01	1,469
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 168					
Tue's open int 7,494 off 43					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	107-23	107-12	107-13	— 01	145,134
Mar 97	107-08	107-03	107-04	— 005	5,086
Jun 97			106-265	— 005	152
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 35,483					
Tue's open int 150,332 up 4930					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	110-14	109-29	110-08	— 01	280,031
Mar 97	110-00	109-25	109-27	— 01	25,863
Jun 97			109-09		2,475
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 109,517					
Tue's open int 308,368 up 6469					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Dec 96	114-15	113-16	113-30	— 05	401,342
Mar 97	113-31	113-02	113-06	— 05	29,958
Jun 97	113-01	112-20	112-31	— 05	8,982
Sep 97	112-19	112-05	112-06	— 05	2,407
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 373,426					
Tue's open int 445,673 up 12580					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	109-07	108-25	109-12	+0-02	145,285
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	108-18	+0-02	
Est. sales: 108,477. Prev. sales: 106,260					
Prev. open int.: 147,522 up 1,486					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	100.47	100.15	100.33	+0.21	268,187
Mar 97	99.42	99.16	99.33	+0.21	18,708
Est. sales: 197,973. Prev. sales: 199,461					
Prev. open int.: 286,895 up 19,596					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	127.54	127.18	127.28	+0.42	198,311
Mar 97	127.42	127.20	127.36	+0.44	41,778
Jun 97	126.14	126.12	126.12	+0.44	7,028
Est. volume: 162,522. Open int.: 247,117 up 14,180.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	126.43	125.27	125.70	+0.10	96,900
Mar 97	125.28	124.60	124.91	+0.11	4,357
Est. sales: 93,504. Prev. sales: 100,347					
Prev. open int.: 101,257 up 9,547					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Nov 96	94.520	94.510	94.510	+10	17,960
Dec 96	94.510	94.480	94.480		459,009
Jan 97	94.510	94.500	94.500		4,084
Mar 97	94.460	94.450	94.460		348,571
Jun 97	94.400	94.330	94.340		287,119
[illegible]	93.480	93.450	93.450		37,128
[illegible]	93.430	93.390	93.390		33,835
[illegible]	93.370	93.340	93.340		27,971
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 284,342					
Tue's open int 2,349,189 off 7241					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Dec 96	1.6482	1.6370	1.6406	-46	58,826
Mar 97	1.6380	1.6348	1.6372	-48	899
Jun 97	1.6348	1.6290	1.6328	-52	157
Sep 97			1.6278	-56	12
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 18,369					
Tue's open int 59,894 off 834					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Can. dlr					
Dec 96	.7542	.7522	.7539	+6	69,079
Mar 97	.7588	.7570	.7585	+7	4,261
Jun 97	.7629	.7610	.7623	+8	9,117
Sep 97	.7662	.7655	.7660	+9	2,920
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 10,762					
Tue's open int 85,426 up 2895					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Dec 96	.6622	.6584	.6607	+3	58,608
Mar 97	.6655	.6638	.6645	+3	4,872
Jun 97	.6685	.6680	.6683	+3	2,477
Sep 97			.6721	+2	110
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 21,872					
Tue's open int 65,267 up 464					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Dec 96	.008838	.008767	.008822	+10	72,089
Mar 97	.008948	.008900	.008934	+10	3,195
Jun 97	.009052	.009045	.009047	+10	504
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 12,183					
Tue's open int 75,738 off 42					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Dec 96	.7885	.7831	.7859	-10	45,408
Mar 97	.7940	.7903	.7924	-10	3,381
Jun 97			.7990	-10	613
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 17,423					
Tue's open int 49,394 up 1867					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	96.82	96.79	96.79	-0.01	210,361
Mar 97	96.82	96.77	96.78	Unch.	191,177
Jun 97	96.69	96.61	96.64	+0.01	165,320
Sep 97	96.48	96.40	96.44	+0.03	154,724
Dec 97	96.23	96.14	96.19	+0.04	123,176
Mar 98	95.97	95.88	95.94	+0.06	75,620
Jun 98	95.70	95.60	95.67	+0.06	53,793
Sep 98	95.42	95.32	95.38	+0.05	44,158
Dec 98	95.13	95.04	95.10	+0.06	39,193
Mar 99	94.85	94.78	94.84	+0.07	34,952
Jun 99	94.59	94.55	94.57	+0.06	17,115
Sep 99	94.35	94.28	94.33	+0.07	11,222
Est. sales: 177,189. Prev. sales: 245,757					
Prev. open int.: 1,120,744 off 3,520					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	93.71	93.63	93.64	-0.05	97,710
Mar 97	93.49	93.33	93.37	-0.07	100,319
Jun 97	93.21	93.03	93.06	-0.08	100,255
Sep 97	92.98	92.81	92.88	-0.05	68,110
Dec 97	92.82	92.65	92.73	-0.03	44,935
Mar 98	92.71	92.54	92.64	-0.01	31,696
Jun 98	92.61	92.45	92.55	Unch.	23,590
Sep 98	92.51	92.37	92.46	-0.01	16,861
Dec 98	92.43	92.27	92.39	Unch.	15,281
Mar 99	92.36	92.24	92.31	-0.01	7,828
Jun 99	92.18	92.16	92.23	-0.01	4,468
Sep 99	N.T.	N.T.	92.18	+0.01	3,700
Est. sales: 105,012. Prev. sales: 89,850					
Prev. open int.: 596,953 up 1,824					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	96.49	96.46	96.47	+0.01	51,334
Mar 97	96.43	96.38	96.40	+0.01	54,521
Jun 97	96.40	96.35	96.36	+0.02	29,625
Sep 97	96.34	96.29	96.30	+0.04	19,101
Dec 97	96.19	96.15	96.15	+0.05	11,318
Mar 98	96.00	95.93	95.96	+0.07	11,209
Jun 98	95.77	95.68	95.74	+0.08	8,576
Sep 98	95.54	95.47	95.49	+0.06	7,830
Dec 98	95.28	95.24	95.25	+0.07	8,062
Mar 99	95.03	95.00	95.01	+0.06	8,877
Jun 99	94.75	94.73	94.75	+0.09	2,468
Sep 99	94.49	94.49	94.49	+0.08	1,813
Est. volume: 52,763. Open int.: 214,834 off 1,819.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	92.78	92.67	92.73	-0.01	48,849
Mar 97	93.41	93.25	93.32	-0.04	39,660
Jun 97	93.66	93.51	93.58	-0.03	35,977
Sep 97	93.73	93.59	93.64	-0.02	22,596
Dec 97	93.68	93.57	93.61	+0.01	9,338
Mar 98	93.59	93.49	93.53	+0.01	9,381
Est. sales: 45,849. Prev. sales: 56,201					
Prev. open int.: 265,821 up 4,004					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	72.05	71.10	71.37	-0.90	23,300
Mar 97	74.00	73.20	73.45	-0.78	14,734
May 97	74.95	74.50	74.65	-0.65	8,678
Jul 97	75.85	75.00	75.40	-0.60	4,746
Oct 97			73.75	-0.35	1,248
Dec 97	75.90	75.50	75.03	-0.30	4,524
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 4,654					
Tue's open int 59,082 off 193					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Dec 96	67.70	65.30	66.40	+0.98	38,308
Jan 97	67.25	65.25	66.05	+0.87	31,292
Feb 97	65.90	64.45	64.85	+0.77	16,279
Mar 97	63.50	62.45	62.85	+0.72	8,837
Apr 97	60.35	59.45	59.90	+0.72	5,268
May 97	57.85	57.40	57.50	+0.62	3,129
Jun 97	56.30	56.15	56.30	+0.72	3,621
Jul 97	56.30	55.90	56.30	+1.12	2,531
Aug 97	56.30	56.30	56.30	+0.87	2,514
Sep 97	57.20	56.60	56.60	+0.72	2,108
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 29,558					
Tue's open int 128,430 off 1657					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Dec 96	23.15	22.47	22.65	+0.01	84,875
Jan 97	22.91	22.30	22.43	+0.03	57,418
Feb 97	22.60	22.05	22.12	+0.03	36,865
Mar 97	22.25	21.72	21.88	+0.11	23,407
Apr 97	21.92	21.47	21.50	+0.04	16,507
May 97	21.58	21.22	21.29	+0.15	12,264
Jun 97	21.25	20.88	20.97	+0.15	28,871
Jul 97	20.95	20.66	20.68	+0.12	12,819
Aug 97	20.75	20.53	20.70	+0.39	11,172
Sep 97	20.40	20.25	20.25	+0.19	17,323
Nov 97	19.95	19.95	19.95	+0.23	6,624
Dec 97	19.95	19.65	19.65	+0.10	22,868
Feb 98	19.65	19.65	19.65	+0.35	3,627
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 89,611					
Tue's open int 393,657 off 133					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Dec 96	2.745	2.660	2.684	+10	39,538
Jan 97	2.735	2.655	2.678	+28	23,934
Feb 97	2.450	2.388	2.405	+14	14,068
Mar 97	2.245	2.190	2.200	-6	10,364
Apr 97	2.090	2.060	2.065	+4	5,910
May 97	2.035	2.010	2.020	+5	4,866
Jun 97	2.025	2.005	2.005	-5	4,699
Jul 97	2.030	2.000	2.010		4,682
Aug 97	2.035	2.010	2.010		4,138
Sep 97	2.025	2.010	2.015	+4	4,487
Oct 97	2.025	2.010	2.010	-1	3,943
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 35,060					
Tue's open int 143,674 up 119					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Dec 96	65.50	62.55	63.50	-1.11	27,771
Jan 97	63.20	61.10	61.90	-0.40	13,397
Feb 97	62.65	61.80	61.50	-0.20	5,363
Mar 97	62.65	61.50	61.50	-0.40	2,434
May 97	63.40	63.40	63.40	+0.10	1,161
Jun 97	62.90	62.70	62.90	+0.65	734
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 22,900					
Tue's open int 54,253 up 53					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Nov 96	215.25	208.00	215.00	+6.50	26,313
Dec 96	209.00	203.50	208.75	+4.50	24,578
Jan 97	205.00	201.00	205.00	+3.25	23,305
Feb 97	200.00	197.00	200.00	+3.00	7,929
Mar 97	193.50	191.50	194.00	+2.75	6,171
Apr 97	186.50	186.00	188.00	+2.25	4,725
May 97	183.00	181.00	183.25	+2.25	2,312
Jun 97	179.25	177.00	179.25	+1.50	662
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	178.00	+1.50	518
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	177.00	+1.50	225
Est. sales: 22,900. Open int.: 105,846 up 2,740					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Dec 96	22.62	22.11	22.15	-0.04	56,110
Jan 97	22.27	21.80	21.83	-0.02	55,710
Feb 97	21.79	21.36	21.42	+0.05	26,379
Mar 97	21.22	21.00	20.98	+0.08	28,179
Apr 97	20.78	20.42	20.51	+0.07	9,640
May 97	20.28	20.04	20.05	+0.07	4,753
June 97	19.89	19.60	19.65	+0.05	8,825
July 97	19.58	19.30	19.36	+0.04	4,108
Aug 97	19.12	19.08	19.15	+0.07	1,237
Est. sales: 44,335. Open int.: 201,888 off 1,723					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Dec 96	726.50	714.90	726.15	+10.75	182,274
Mar 97	732.90	721.40	732.70	+10.95	6,886
Jun 97	739.00	727.90	739.00	+11.00	2,960
Sep 97	745.00	734.20	740.80	+6.55	707
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 68,044					
Tue's open int 192,807 up 1289					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Dec 96	3962.0	3915.0	3945.0	+18.5	58,827
Mar 97	3971.0	3948.0	3960.0	+18.5	1,634
Jun 97	3984.0	3964.0	3972.0	+19.0	1,424
Est. sales: 20,366. Prev. sales: 25,106					
Prev. open int.: 61,885 off 1,100					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Nov 96	2225.0	2203.0	2218.0	+25.00	19,322
Dec 96	2228.5	2210.0	2223.0	+25.50	20,375
Jan 97	2218.0	2218.0	2220.0	+25.00	0
Mar 97	2241.5	2229.0	2239.5	+25.50	5,485
Sep 97	0.00	0.00	2216.5	+25.00	5,410
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2253.5	+25.00	3,345
Sep 98	0.00	0.00	2241.0	+25.00	660
Est. volume: 21,716. Open int.: 54,597 up 721.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,415.30	1,419.50
Reuters	1,853.30	1,853.70
D.J. Futures	146.11	146.19
CRB	237.03	236.22

THE MOST IMPORTANT NUMBERS ON THIS PAGE.

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Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	6089.81	6178.46	6074.10	6177.71	+96.53
Trans	2153.92	2162.21	2147.47	2161.90	+14.12
Util	230.71	234.87	230.89	234.07	+3.44
Comp	1930.32	1952.98	1926.04	1952.91	+24.84

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	849.74	835.07	849.74	+13.20
Transp.	528.58	524.42	527.24	+1.02
Utilities	202.39	199.38	202.39	+2.19
Finance	79.72	78.72	79.72	+0.85
SP 500	724.60	712.83	724.59	+10.45
SP 100	700.43	688.07	700.41	+10.87

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	383.55	377.98	383.55	+5.12
Industrials	483.39	475.38	483.39	+7.38
Transp.	342.14	338.93	342.07	+3.14
Utility	259.20	255.89	259.19	+1.59
Finance	340.43	336.41	340.43	+3.63

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1243.46	1231.12	1243.46	+14.39
Industrials	1082.14	1073.62	1082.14	+10.75
Banks	1205.66	1202.35	1205.14	+3.68
Insurance	1372.34	1357.90	1369.66	+18.74
Finance	1502.03	1495.81	1502.03	+8.07
Transp.	865.99	862.06	865.67	+4.87

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
577.87	573.56	577.87	+4.25

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	103.38	+0.09
10 Utilities	100.54	+0.30
10 Industrials	106.22	-0.11

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T s	52408	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	+⅜
MicrnT	47229	29¾	28⅛	29⅝	+1⅛
PhilMr	42737	97⅞	94	97¼	+3¼
Merck	41453	79¼	76⅛	79⅛	+3⅜
LSI Log	40979	29⅝	27⅛	29⅛	+2
Texaco	40085	96	94⅝	95⅜	+1⅛
Compaq	39393	73	69⅝	72⅝	+2½
NikeB s	37938	56⅝	54⅛	56	+2
Motorola	37347	47½	46⅜	47	+⅜
Tex Ind	35478	53	50⅝	52⅝	+4⅝
JohnJn s	33632	52⅜	50⅞	52½	+2½
Hanson s	33644	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
Seagate	31499	75⅛	70⅜	74⅞	+2⅝
ColHCA s	31424	38⅝	36⅜	38⅝	+2⅛
WstgEl	30539	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cisco s	146999	62½	60⅛	61¼	-½
Intel	137237	119⅝	113¼	118⅝	+4⅝
MCI	117094	29⅝	28⅝	29	-⅛
Iomega s	107809	24⅞	22⅛	24	+1⅝
US Robt s	106118	64	59	62⅝	+1⅝
Oracle s	68051	45⅝	44⅛	45	+⅝
APwrCnv	59254	24⅛	21⅜	24⅛	+2⅛
Informix	53975	22⅛	20	21	-1⅛
OxfdHl s	51979	52⅝	47⅝	51⅝	+4⅝
Ascend	51341	74⅝	71	72⅝	-1⅛
Intel wt	48194	80⅛	74⅛	79⅛	+5⅛
ReadRt	47775	20	17⅛	19⅝	+2⅛
Intuit	44759	37⅛	29½	36½	+7
Microsoft	44431	144½	141	144½	+3
DellCpt	44372	87⅛	82⅛	87⅛	+5

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	14978	72 29/64	71 11/32	72 27/64	+1 1/64
ViacB	14194	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+⅜
Ampex n	8929	7⅞	6½	7⅜	+⅞
EchoBay	7388	8	7⅞	7⅜	-⅝
TWA	6909	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
XCL Ltd	6898	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
TubMex	5749	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+⅜
Hasbro	5574	41½	40⅝	41⅝	+1⅛
Viacom	5198	35⅞	35	35⅝	+⅜
HarvDir	4753	⅞	⅝	⅝	—

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1725	1483
Declined	785	954
Unchanged	779	837
Total issues	3289	3274
New Highs	296	217
New Lows	37	40

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	2307	1891
Declined	1692	2012
Unchanged	1706	1804
Total issues	5705	5707
New Highs	155	120
New Lows	149	143

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	309	241
Declined	208	254
Unchanged	225	222
Total issues	742	717
New Highs	38	20
New Lows	16	16

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev cons.
NYSE	509.04	585.4[illegible]
Amex	20.38	22.3[illegible]
Nasdaq	592.73	567.8[illegible]

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Laborator Chile	b	.2564	11-12	—
Sabine Royalty	-	.1063	11-15	11-29
Wtl CoalSeamGs	-	.535	11-14	11-29
INITIAL				
CMI Cp	-	.01	11-14	12-5
Coachmen Indus n	-	.05	11-14	12-5
INCREASED				
Hanna, MA.	Q	.105	11-27	12-12
Interface Inc A.	Q	.065	11-8	11-22
Utd Financial	Q	.23	11-11	11-25
Vital Signs	Q	.04	11-6	11-14
Walgreen Co	Q	.12	11-12	12-12
REDUCED				
Hatteras IncoSecs	M	.095	11-15	11-29
REGULAR				
Baldwin & Lyon	Q	.10	11-11	11-25
Hickory Tech	Q	.275	11-15	12-5
IPL Energy	g	.515	11-15	12-1
Imasco Ltd	g	.27	11-20	12-31
Ingersoll Rand	Q	.205	11-18	12-2
Liberty Corp	Q	.185	12-15	1-2
Managed High	M	.105	11-15	11-29
Mercury General	Q	.24	12-13	12-27
Oshkosh Truck B.	Q	.125	11-15	11-22
Paragon Group	Q	.465	11-15	11-26
Piper Jaffray	Q	.075	11-26	12-10
Portland General	Q	.32	12-26	1-15
Ptd Inco Fd	M	.092	11-21	11-29
Rockwell Intl	Q	.29	11-18	12-4
Sara Lee	Q	.21	12-2	1-1
Seafield Capital	Q	.30	11-26	12-[illegible]
Talbot Inc	Q	.09	12-2	12-1[illegible]
Teleflex Inc	Q	.175	11-25	12-1[illegible]
Transwick Group	Q	.31	12-16	12-31
Triple A Gvt 1997	M	.0417	11-15	11-2[illegible]
Vestar Insur	Q	.0375	1-15	1-31

STOCK SPLIT
Progressive Bk 3 for 2 split.

STOCK
Natl HomeHlth 6% 11-8 12-4
Scripps EW c 11-12 11-29
c- one class A common of Scripps EW for each share held.

REVERSE STOCK SPLIT
Skyland Park 1 for 10 reverse split.

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus th[illegible] current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to [illegible] percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the ne[illegible] stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based o[illegible] the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidatin[illegible] dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99. cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 month[illegible] e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on la[illegible] declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - divider[illegible] declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or [illegible] action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, a[illegible] accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaratio[illegible] n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of tradin[illegible] nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings rati[illegible] q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus sto[illegible] dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid [illegible] stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution dat[illegible] u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganiz[illegible] under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distribute[illegible] wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distributio[illegible] xw - without warrants. y - ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1996

World Stock Markets Gain on Optimism Over U.S. Election Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — World financial markets Wednesday hailed the re-elections of President Bill Clinton and a Republican-controlled Congress, with blue-chip shares on Wall Street setting a new record.

Investors had been looking for the continued coexistence of a Democratic chief executive and a pro-business Republican legislature, seeing it as a guarantee of continued progress toward deficit reduction.

"Wall Street made a bet that the Washington status quo would prevail, and the crowd will collect today," said Larry Wachtel, an analyst at Prudential Securities.

"Any administration aspirations for bold new spending programs will likely be short-circuited in the Congress."

According to Michael Andrews at Salomon Brothers, "we're definitely going to get a major deficit reduction package. I think you'll see significant entitlement reform in that, and the market will view that extraordinarily positively."

Analysts also said the split was preferable to Bob Dole winning the presidency, as many Wall Street economists said they feared the Republicans would have failed to find spending cuts to match their proposed tax cuts.

"This is probably the least inflationary course that could have been taken,

U.S. STOCKS

so there's lots of optimism," said Edgar Peters, chief investment strategist at PanAgora Asset Management Inc. in Boston. "Everybody's happy."

On Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 blue-chip stocks rose 96.53 points to close at 6,177.71, a new record and the biggest one-day gain in more than six months.

Asian markets also celebrated the outcome, with gains of 1.9 percent in Tokyo and 2.2 percent in Hong Kong. (Page 17)

Among European markets, the best performer was Frankfurt, where the 30-share DAX index ended at 2,729.19 points, up 1.4 percent, helped by the Clinton win, overnight gains on Wall Street and a stronger dollar.

London put on the poorest showing, with the FTSE-100 index ending only 0.4 percent higher at 3,935.70 points. Election optimism was eroded by fears of more interest-rate rises after last week's surprise rise of 0.25 percentage point, traders said. (Page 15)

In Paris, stocks ended at a high for the year after investors went on a 7.3 billion franc ($1.43 billion) buying spree in approval of the U.S. election result.

The blue-chip CAC-40 index closed up 1.19 percent, or 26.05 points, at 2,213.37.

On the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday, advancing issues outpaced decliners by a 2-to-1 ratio in heavy volume.

Tobacco issues rose, with manufacturers relieved at the prospect of a Republican Congress checking any moves to regulate cigarette consumption. Philip Morris jumped 3¾ to 97¼, RJR Loews gained 2⅝ to 85, Nabisco Holdings rose 1 to 30⅛, and UST was up ⅞ to 29½.

Pharmaceutical companies were among the most active Big Board issues, rising on the assumption that the vote pointed to fewer new regulations.

Merck jumped 3¾ to 79¼, and Pfizer was up 2⅞ to 88½; both were record highs. Johnson & Johnson gained 2½ to 52½. Private health insurers rose on the election results and on earnings reports. Columbia/HCA was up 2⅛ to 38¾, and Humana rose 1⅜ to 19⅜.

On the Nasdaq, Oxford Health Plans jumped 4⅝ to 51½.

High-technology companies took pleasure in the defeat in California of a referendum that would have made it easier for investors to sue companies whose earnings forecasts did not come true and to hold directors liable in fraud cases. Many directors had threatened to quit if the measure passed.

Intel, which threatened to stop making financial forecasts if the proposition passed, rose 4⅞ to 118⅞ on the Nasdaq. Microsoft was up 3 to 114½, and Dell Computer added 5 to 87⅛. On the Big Board, LSI Logic jumped 2 to 29⅜, Compaq Computer rose 2½ to 72⅞, and Seagate added 2⅞ to 74¾.

Intuit, a publisher of personal-finance software that Microsoft planned to buy in 1995, soared 7 to 36½ amid speculation that American Express may want to acquire the company.

Texas Instruments shares surged 4⅛ to 52⅞ on a published report that the company had begun auctioning off its defense electronics business.

Economists, meanwhile, were optimistic on the country's economic prospects at the start of Mr. Clinton's second term.

Henry Kaufman, a prominent Wall Street economist, said the United States should see at least two more years of growth, with the Federal Reserve Board taking no action on interest rates for six months or more.

But some investors warned that 1997 could prove to be a disappointment for the markets. If the Fed raises interest rates, Mr. Peters said, "there could be fireworks."

U.S. government bonds, which helped stocks Tuesday as they gained on optimism about the election, fell Wednesday after the Treasury sold $10 billion in 10-year notes. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was 6.62 percent Wednesday, up from 6.58 percent at Tuesday's close.

(AP, AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Purchasing Managers Lead the Way to Savings

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Leonard Garrambone became Nynex Corp.'s head of purchasing two years ago, his assignment was clear: Ride herd on the nonpayroll expenses, everything from furniture to health benefits to consulting.

Nynex executives guessed they were spending $3 billion a year. But Mr. Garrambone was not satisfied with

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

guesswork. After six months of sleuthing, he gave management the shocker: the actual number was $6 billion. "People forget things like stationery or services," he said.

Now Nynex is cutting that huge bill, applying the same methods factories have used to trim production-line costs. It is telling suppliers exactly what it expects them to deliver and what it will pay when they do.

"We won't pay for progress reports," Mr. Garrambone said. "We'll pay for results."

After a decade of re-engineering and downsizing, much of it undertaken to reduce costs, corporate America has moved on to a new target: the billions it spends on goods and services, especially as companies shift more tasks to outside suppliers.

To tackle those expenses, businesses are hiring a new breed of purchasing professionals like Mr. Garrambone. Well-paid specialists, many with graduate degrees, are replacing the purchasing agents of old, who generally were high school graduates accustomed to being told what to buy and from whom to buy it.

Armed with powerful data systems and mandates from chief executives, purchasing departments are methodically attacking every part of the corporate expense stream. Having trained parts suppliers to provide "just in time" delivery, they are shifting their attention to consulting, insurance and other services that can make up more than half the procurement tab.

"Companies have eked out all they can through re-engineering and down-

See SUPPLY, Page 19

Over the last two years, Nynex has sought to pare its $6 billion in annual nonpayroll costs. Here are savings that six of Nynex's 12 purchasing teams were able to find.

Angel Franco/New York Times Photo

Tensions Over Single Currency Intensify

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The tensions underlying the European Union's drive toward a single currency were exposed Wednesday by two official reports, one that criticized national governments for running excessive budget deficits and one that predicted 12 of the 15 EU countries would get their financial books in order by next year.

The reports from the European Commission and the European Monetary Institute illustrated the conflicting agendas of EU governments and their central banks. The commission's report reflected the view of governments, which have resorted in recent weeks to accounting moves and rosy economic scenarios to present 1997 budgets that meet the requirements for a single currency.

Meanwhile, the EMI echoed the views of central banks, led by the Bundesbank, which insist on strict compliance with the Maastricht treaty's criteria to guarantee the stability of the Euro.

But both reports were in line with expectations and did little to alter the view in financial markets that Europe is more likely than not to launch the single currency in 1999 — primarily for political reasons rather than economic ones.

"The bottom line is that the markets remain fairly positive," said Thomas Mayer, chief economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in Frankfurt.

The monetary institute, the forerunner of a future European central bank, said in its annual report on compliance with the single-currency rules that progress in reducing deficits "has generally been too slow." The report also adopted the tough language used by senior Bundesbank officials in recent months: It cited the need for sustainable compliance with the economic criteria and delivered an unmistakable criticism of France's bid to meet the deficit target with a pre-privatization payment of 37.5 billion francs ($7.32 billion) from France Telecom to the French treasury.

"The improvement of the deficit by measures with a one-off effect does not ensure sustainable consolidation, and great attention will have to be paid to the substance and not only to the accounting methods used in measuring both deficits and debt," the report said.

Italy, Spain and Portugal have unveiled ambitious deficit-reduction programs for 1997 in recent weeks in a bid to qualify for monetary union from the outset. But Bundesbank officials, led by President Hans Tietmeyer, have increasingly insisted that countries meet the criteria on a lasting basis rather than with a last-minute rush.

The commission, meanwhile, predicted that all EU countries except Italy, Greece and Britain would get their deficits down to or below the single-currency ceiling of 3 percent of gross domestic product in 1997, compared with an EU average of 4.4 percent this year.

The progress in part reflects an upturn in growth, which the commission forecast would rise to an average of 2.3 percent in 1997 from 1.6 percent this year.

The commission assumed that national governments would deliver on the

See EMU, Page 19

Schmidt Assails Tietmeyer on EMU

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, an ardent supporter of European monetary union, aired a rare and unusually harsh public reprimand of the president of the German central bank Wednesday, calling Hans Tietmeyer the "biggest opponent" of the single-currency project.

Using his position as a co-publisher at Die Zeit, the influential weekly newspaper, Mr. Schmidt warned in a 2,000-word open letter to Mr. Tietmeyer that Europe would never have the opportunity to unite behind a single currency if the January 1999 deadline were not met.

The full-page letter is directed against an institution that has been virtually immune to domestic criticism. Under a headline that began, "All of Europe Is Angry Over the Bundesbank," Mr. Schmidt wrote. "Our neighbors do not want to dance to the tune of the German monetary authorities, according to whose standards not even Germany would be allowed to join the Euro-club."

Mr. Schmidt said Europe would have only one shot at monetary union, adding that failure of the project would mean Germany would be "isolated," which he said was the opposite of "vital German interests" and of the "overarching strategic goal" of every chancellor from Konrad Adenauer to Helmut Kohl.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

ross Rates

Nov. 6

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
msterdam	1.702	2.794	1.126	0.3319	0.1116*	—	5.435*	1.3328	1.4955*	1.2786	1.3325*
russels	31.32	51.72	20.685	6.1005	2.0539*	18.3775	—	24.585	0.2746	23.69	24.4925*
rankfurt	1.5189	2.4973	—	0.296	0.0997*	0.8917	4.8544*	1.1904	1.3327*	1.1385	1.1887*
ondon (a)	1.6425	—	2.4909	8.4165	2,508.12	2.7947	51.345	2.0967	186.97	2.3864	209.575
adrid					Not Available						
ilan	1,524.80	2,510.80	1,003.40	296.58	—	894.58	48.665	1,191.20	13.368	1,143.80	11.932
ew York (b)	—	1.6417a	1.5183	5.127	1,522.80	1.7023	31.28	1.2775	113.97	1.3317	127.675
aris	5.133	8.4205	3.3883	—	0.3369*	3.0139	0.1641	4.0218	4.5038*	3.8530	4.0175*
okyo	113.95	187.73	75.14	22.24	0.75	67.01	3.6476	89.34	—	85.58	0.8926
oronto	1.3383	2.1838	0.8768	0.2595	0.0874*	0.782	0.4255*	1.0417	1.1672*	—	1.042*
urich	1.2763	2.0967	0.8418	0.2491	0.0838*	0.7534	4.0835*	—	1.1216*	0.959	1.0804*
CU	1.2699	0.7741	1.9784	6.5185	1,934.72	2.1628	39.7329	1.6288	144.734	1.6917	162.246
DR	1.4452	0.8796	2.1951	7.4183	2,201.72	2.4613	45.3245	1.8456	164.678	1.9302	184.636

losings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers and onto rates at 3p.m.
*: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

ther Dollar Values

rrency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
gent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	238.92	Mex. peso	7.91	S. Afr. rand	4.70
stralian $	1.2634	Hong Kong $	7.732	N. Zealand $	1.4055	S. Kor. won	830.90
strian sch.	10.665	Hung. forint	158.93	Norw. krone	6.3855	Swed. krona	6.6125
azil real	1.0375	Indian rupee	35.72	Phil. peso	26.23	Taiwan $	27.52
nese yuan	8.3277	Indo. rupiah	2329.88	Polish zloty	2.81	Thai baht	25.51
ch koruna	26.85	Irish £	0.6077	Port. escudo	153.20	Turkish lira	97200.5
nish krone	5.8274	Israeli shek.	3.2469	Russ ruble	5464.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
pt. pound	3.3915	Kuw dinar	0.2999	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Venez. boliv.	471.00
. markka	4.5588	Malay. ring.	2.5239	Sing. $	1.4085		

rward Rates

rency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
und Sterling	1.6423	1.6414	1.6402	Swiss franc	1.2724	1.2688	1.2649
adian dollar	1.3293	1.3265	1.3240				
tsche mark	1.5137	1.5108	1.5078				
anese yen	113.32	112.83	112.32				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez

k (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of yo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the ociated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates

Nov. 6

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 11/16 - 1 13/16	6 1/8 - 6 3/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	3/8 - 1/2	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
3-month	5 7/16 - 5 1/2	3 - 3 1/8	1 15/16 - 2 1/16	6 - 6 1/4	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
6-month	5 7/16 - 5 1/2	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 15/16 - 2 1/16	6 3/8 - 6 1/2	3 3/16 - 3 5/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
1-year	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 15/16 - 2 1/16	6 5/8 - 6 7/8	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	9/16 - 11/16	4 3/16 - 4 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	5¼	5⅛
3-month CDs	4.86	4.86
CP 180 days direct	5.33	5.33
3 month Treasury bill	5.02	5.02
1-year Treasury bill	5.14	5.13
2-year Treasury bill	5.74	5.71
5-year Treasury note	6.04	6.01
7-year Treasury note	6.14	6.12
10-year Treasury note	6.29	6.27
30-year Treasury bond	6.62	6.58
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.89	4.89
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.42
1-month interbank	0.53	0.53
3-month interbank	0.53	0.53
6-month interbank	0.56	0.56
10-year Govt bond	2.51	2.43
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.06	3.08
1-month interbank	3.11	3.12
3-month interbank	3.20	3.20
6-month interbank	3.20	3.22
10-year Bond	5.92	5.96

Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	6 1/16	6¼
1-month interbank	6⅛	6⅛
3-month interbank	6¼	6¼
6-month interbank	6 5/16	6⅜
10-year Gilt	7.61	7.65
France		
Intervention rate	3.20	3.20
Call money	3 3/16	3 3/16
1-month interbank	3 5/16	3 5/16
3-month interbank	3 5/16	3⅜
6-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
10-year OAT	5.86	5.98

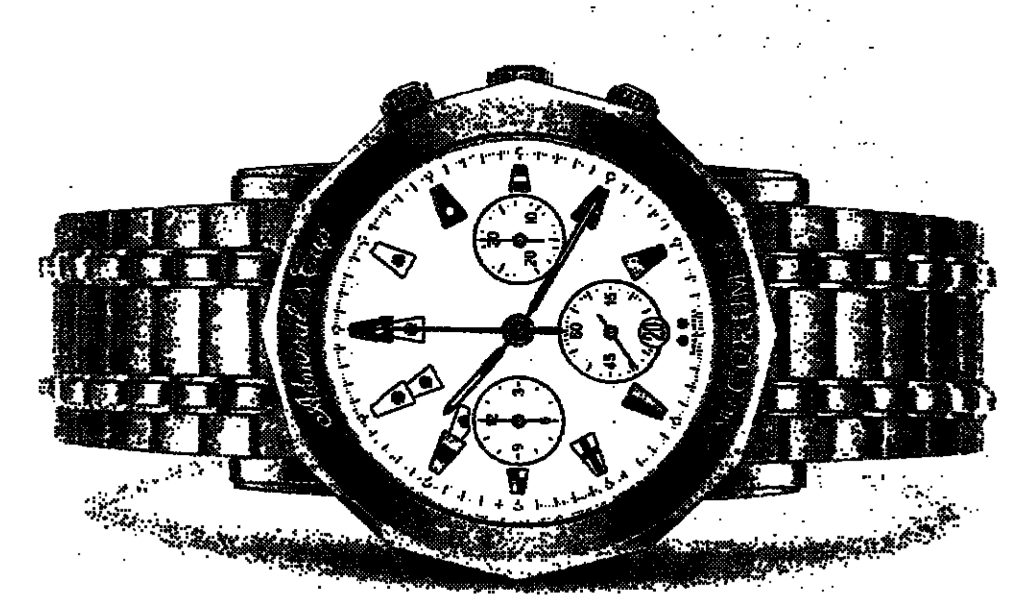
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	378.15	378.10	—1.05
London	377.90	378.00	—1.30
New York	379.60	378.70	—0.90

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

SPIRIT OF THE SEA



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HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW: FIGURE

After Drift Nets, a New Fishing Danger

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — High-seas drift nets that stretched for miles and swept the ocean clean a decade ago are now banned because of their destructiveness to marine life. But scientists say the nets are being supplanted by another damaging method: fishing lines up to 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) long, sometimes machine-baited, that deploy thousands of hooks apiece.

Thousands of vessels from many nations, including the United States, are fishing with these long lines, as they are called, and they have become the gear of choice for catching swordfish, tuna, sharks and other wide-ranging, open-ocean species — pelagic species, scientists call them — that end up as fresh steaks at the seafood market. Scientists fear the efficiency of the long lines will deplete some of these fish populations.

"If it's a pelagic species and is in a white-tablecloth restaurant, it is likely to have been caught on a long line," said Dr. Michael Laurs, director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Honolulu Laboratory.

The drift nets presented a 30-mile wall of fine mesh that trapped nearly every living thing encountering them. The long lines are more selective, biologists say, and kill far fewer dolphins, whales and other marine mammals. But the lines are devastating many kinds of sea birds that flock to the fishing boats, nab the baited hooks before they sink and are often dragged down and drowned.

Among the most imperiled of these birds is the fabled wandering albatross. The white, black-tipped wings of this avian king of the seas have a full spread of 11 feet (3.3 meters), the largest of any bird in the world. The birds may fly more than 500 miles a day at 50 miles an hour and cover nearly 10,000 miles on a single foraging trip — only to fall victim to a long-line hook. So many are being killed in this way, scientists say, that the wanderer's population is steadily declining.

Long-lining's effects on its intended targets are also considerable. The lines cut a wide swath through fish populations, thanks to automated equipment, satellite tracking, sonar, radar, faxed weather reports at sea and other up-to-date technologies.

This efficiency, marine biologists say, has caused a severe decline in numbers of Atlantic swordfish, which in the past were mainly taken by the far less efficient method of harpooning. One result is that the fresh swordfish steaks so familiar to American diners and supermarket shoppers are coming mostly from small, immature fish. "We are eating the babies," said Dr. Steve Berkeley of Oregon State University, a marine biologist who is an expert on swordfish.

With the decline of swordfish in the Atlantic, many long-liners have shifted their operations to Hawaii, where the fleet has greatly expanded in recent years. It joins other fleets from Asian countries, New Zealand, Australia and Chile that have made the Pacific a major arena of long-lining activity. Atlantic countries like the United States, Norway, Brazil and Argentina are also involved.

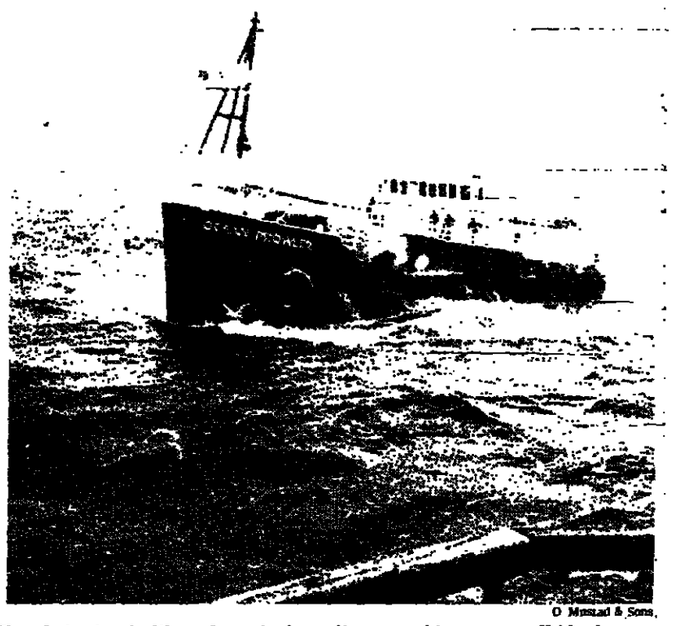
"Long-liners have filled the gap left by banning drift nets," said Ronald Smolowitz, an independent expert on the design of fishing gear based in Falmouth, Massachusetts. While it is unclear how many drift-netters have switched directly to long-lines, experts say there is little doubt that the long-line fleet is growing and that it includes thousands of vessels. Estimates range from 3,000 to 10,000, including many that operate in coastal waters and set shorter lines than the large open-ocean vessels.

LONG-LINING is an old practice, but modern technology has vastly increased its profitability and ecological impact. The basic technique is to pay out a main fishing line from the stern of a boat. Attached to the main line are many shorter branch lines terminating in hooks baited with chunks of fish or squid. When fishing for bottom species, like cod and halibut, the end of the main line is anchored to the bottom. For shallow-water pelagic species like tuna, swordfish and sharks, the main line is suspended from a series of floats. The advent of lightweight, synthetic monofilament lines has transformed the method, enabling a single boat out for open-ocean species to immerse 1,000 to 3,000 hooks or more. It is these lines that sometimes stretch for 80 miles, although it is more typical for them to stretch 20 to 40 miles, about the same as the now-banned drift nets.

State-of-the-art long-liners use satellite positioning systems and sonar to pinpoint their quarry. Some are replacing conventional winches and hand baiting of hooks with automated systems that cut up the bait, impale chunks on hooks, deploy the line, haul it in, remove the catch, clean the hooks, neatly store the line and begin the process over. Radio beacons, strobe lights and radar deflectors mark the position of deployed gear.

As with other modern commercial fishing methods like factory trawling, this efficiency is not all to the good, as the decline of many fish stocks around the world testifies. One example in the case of long lines is the Atlantic swordfish. Scientists say that the stock is now only 58 percent of what is required to maintain a viable population and that it continues to decline. Long-liners catch lots of swordfish too small to be marketed, said Dr. Berkeley, and most of these die on the line and are discarded.

Kris Freeman/Pacific Fishing Magazine



O. Mustad & Sons

Top, bringing halibut aboard a long-line vessel in waters off Alaska; bottom, a long-line vessel, the Ocean Prowler, surrounded by sea birds.

Human Emotions: Clues From Odd Source

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The realm of emotion and feeling is a treacherous one for science. Rage, lust, envy and shame churn in the human psyche. Yearning, disappointment and fear mingle with conscious thought, sway decisions and then recede like phantoms.

Writers, psychoanalysts and psychologists may try to sort out the interplay of cognition and desire, of thought and compulsion. But understanding the origin and architecture of human emotions in the brain is another matter altogether. What is the key to linking emotions to activity in the cells of the brain?

Rats — better yet, frightened rats — are the key, says Dr. Joseph LeDoux, a 46-year-old neuroscientist at New York University. "You start with something you can study," Dr. LeDoux said in a recent interview. Like most animals, rats exhibit fear, an emotion that may help creatures escape from predators. In experiments over the past 15 years, Dr. LeDoux has traced fear inside the rat's brain — from the first sounds of danger detected by the outer ear to inner brain circuits that cause the animal either to freeze or to run for its life.

And though the work has been done in rats, Dr. Ledoux says the findings also apply to humans, providing insights into why it is so difficult to control emotions with rational, conscious thought.

One of the biggest surprises from Dr. LeDoux's work is that there may be no such thing as the limbic system — a brain structure that has been supposed to underlie emotion and motivation. All students are taught about the limbic system, Dr. LeDoux said, "but in my opinion, it's no longer a valid concept."

Anatomists like Dr. LeDoux "are funny people," said Dr. Paul MacLean, the scientist who coined the term limbic system. "They think only about fear and rage," said Dr. MacLean, a senior researcher at the National Institute of Mental Health's Neuroscience Center in Washington. "They forget love, which more than anything else accounts for the development of the human race." The limbic system is still a valid concept, he said, adding that efforts to discard the idea were ill-founded.

But Dr. James McGaugh, a neurobiologist at the University of California in Irvine, has high praise for Dr. LeDoux. "Joe LeDoux is among a small number of people pushing the frontiers of how the brain provides a basis for our emotional responses," he said. "Emotions are not a dominant theme in neuroscience. He's been a modern pioneer."

DR. Michael Gazzaniga, a neuroscientist at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, said LeDoux had the courage to tackle a subject — understanding the neuroanatomy of emotions in the brain — that others thought was impossible to do. "Joe jumped in," Dr. Gazzaniga said, "and has unearthed some basic truths about the brain."

In his new book, "The Emotional Brain" published this month by Simon & Schuster, Dr. LeDoux also describes how cognitive neuroscientists have tended to separate cognition and emotion as separate facets of mind. Since feelings are subjective, he said, they are very difficult to study objectively.

But that is not the case with emotions, Dr. LeDoux said. One can study how emotions are processed in the brain without reference to more complicated feelings. Having identified an emotion like fear, the questions are: What brain cells detect danger? How do they do it? What is the wiring diagram? What brain chemicals are used?

In the experiments, rats are exposed to a tone and mild electric shock at the same time. Later, at the sound of the tone by itself, they freeze, as if frightened. They have been conditioned to fear the noise.

While many researchers use this strategy to study memory and learning in animals, Dr. LeDoux has focused all his attention on emotions.

"My approach was to let the natural flow of information through the brain be my guide," he said.

"I started where the sound stimulus enters the brain and tried to trace the pathways forward," not knowing in advance where they went, he said.

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Hormones Can Increase Bone Mass

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hormone-replacement therapy can do more than slow the loss of bone after menopause; it can actually increase bone mass even in women who start using it in their 60s, a new study has shown.

The study has demonstrated an increase in bone density of the spine and hip during the first three years of therapy. Women who take no hormones after menopause experience a rapid loss of bone density lasting several years.

If the hormone-induced increase in bone mass is maintained over the years, it would be expected to significantly reduce the risk of osteoporosis and vertebral and hip fractures as the women age.

Currently one in five white women past 50 has osteoporosis in both the hip and spine. An estimated 15 percent of postmenopausal women will fracture a hip and 25 to 40 percent will suffer spine-shortening and often painful vertebral fractures.

The new finding, from a large government-financed trial called PEPI (for Postmenopausal Estrogen/Progestin Interventions), is reported in Wednesday's issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association. The study is sponsored by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

But another study in the journal suggests that with or without hormone replacement, preserving women's bones as they age may come at a price: an increased risk of developing breast cancer after age 65. This finding may reflect the effects of higher levels of natural estrogens, as well as any hormones the women might take.

The PEPI study assessed the short-term health effects of four hormone-replacement regimens: conjugated equine estrogens (Premarin) alone or in sequence with medroxyprogesterone acetate (Provera), the two hormones taken together continuously and the estrogens given in sequence with a micronized progesterone isolated from soybeans.

A New Focus on Benefits of Pap Smear

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lawsuits over two eventually fatal cases of cervical cancer that were missed in repeated misreadings of Pap smears and news reports of substandard methods in some laboratories have had at least two happy results.

The attention of women and the medical profession is now focused on the true benefits and limitations of this most popular screening tool. And new rules have been established and techniques designed to improve the test's accuracy.

One technique, Papnet, uses a computer to search for abnormalities in smears deemed "normal" by laboratory technicians. Its manufacturer, Neuromedical Systems Inc., has raised professional hackles with aggressive advertising urging women to pay the $40 themselves if their insurance companies refuse to cover the extra cost.

Even with past shortcomings, the Pap smear has been an immeasurably valuable test. Since it was pioneered more than 50 years ago by Dr. George Papanicolaou, it has helped save more lives than any other cancer test and has been a major factor in a 70 percent decline in deaths from cervical cancer, once the leading cancer killer of women and now only the tenth leading killer. Of the nearly 5,000 American women who die of cervical cancer each year, 80 percent have not had a Pap test in five or more years.

But in some ways, the test's success has been its own worst enemy. Millions of women think it is 100 percent accurate, which no test is or could ever be. Rather, it is 70 percent to 95 percent accurate in detecting cervical abnormalities, and sometimes — less than 1 percent of the time — a cancer is missed.

Studies show that the main source of error lies, not with the technician who reads the slide, but with the health professional — usually a doctor — who does the smear. And because the American Cancer Society suggested in 1980 that some women may not need an annual Pap test, many assume incorrectly that if their last few tests were negative it is safe to skip it for several years.

Jane E. Brody

IN BRIEF

Short People, Long Life?

LONDON (Reuters) — Shorter people may have the last laugh, according to new research that suggests a link between height and life expectancy.

U.S. scientists have found that dwarf mice with a hormone deficiency lived up to twice as long as mice of normal size. The key seemed to be a lack of growth hormone. In other studies, mice with an excess of hormone were found to have had their life spans reduced by premature aging.

In a letter to the science journal Nature, the researchers led by Holly Brown-Borg from North Dakota University in Grand Forks, wrote: "Small breeds of dogs and horses tend to live longer than larger breeds, and shorter people may live longer than taller people from the same population."

The team compared 28 normal and 34 dwarf mice that were kept in the same conditions and fed the same food. They found the dwarfs lived much longer, with a difference of more than 350 days for males and more than 470 days for females.

More on Aspartame

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Reuters) — A professor of psychiatry who has been an ardent opponent of aspartame since the artificial sweetener was introduced in 1981 has cited a slightly higher incidence of brain tumors as a reason fo further study.

"Compared to other environmenta factors, aspartame appears to be a promising candidate for explaining the surg in brain tumors in the mid-1980s," Joh Olney of Washington University in S Louis wrote in the Journal of Neurc pathology and Experimental Neurology

Citing statistics on cancerous brai tumors from the U.S. National Cance Institute and an animal study sugges ing a link, he concluded that th sweetener may have played a role in th mid-1980s rise in brain tumors to a average of 53 per million people fro 48 per million in the 1970s. He sai similar increases in tumors had ap peared in Europe.

OPINION/LETTERS

Contain Your Delight and Excitement! Campaign 2000 Is Off and Running

By Joel Achenbach

WASHINGTON — Campaign 2000: Catch the fever! Already there is a buzz. People are saying the words: Iowa. New Hampshire. Kemp. Gore. Gephardt. Powell. Dodd. Whitman. In Washington, the death of a campaign is the birth of a campaign.

William Kristol, the editor of The Weekly Standard, said Tuesday, "I was at a lunch today, 25 people, lots of journalists and political types, and of course after a desultory 12 minutes of analysis of this year's race, the conversation immediately spun to who's running in 2000, who's hot, who's finished."

'Camp2K' – that's very hip insider lingo – is up for grabs starting now.

Madness! Obsession! Stop them before they handicap again! Listen to them talk:

"You can imagine a John Kasich emerging ..."

"Nobody's going to give Jack Kemp the nomination ..."

"I'd put John McCain on the list ..."

"Steve Forbes is like Ross Perot — this is a decision between him and his broker ..."

Is it possibly too (gasp) early to lay odds on Campaign 2000, or "Camp2K," as the ultra-insiders call it?

Some would argue that it might be wiser to wait, say, three years before even beginning to delve seriously into such a hideously annoying and truly obscene topic. Of course, these go-slow skeptics live in a dream world. They will be the last on their blocks to know who has the best Iowa field organization for Camp2K. Man, will they look stupid!

Actual fact: The NBC-Wall Street Journal poll last weekend asked voters whom they preferred in 2000, Jack Kemp or Vice President Al Gore. The results haven't been published. We must remain on pins and needles.

There is no such thing as a grace period. Anyone just starting to jockey for position for Camp2K is already well behind Mr. Gore and Mr. Kemp and Dick Gephardt and Bill Bradley. They may need to start thinking seriously about Campaign '04.

Because the new campaign starts before the old one has ended, there is a period of some weeks or months when there are two presidential campaigns going on simultaneously, one sliding surreptitiously over the other, the way the Indian and Asian continental plates conjoin to form the Himalayas.

"The campaign for the year 2000 started in St. Petersburg, Florida, on Oct. 9. That is the date," says a Washington wise man (not his real title), referring to the vice presidential debate between Mr. Gore and Mr. Kemp. "Everybody who had the slightest glimmer in his or her eye looked at Gore and Kemp and said, 'I can do better than that.'"

Three words are exploding right now from the lips of Beltway insiders: George Walker Bush.

Yes, another Bush. Just as there is a permanent campaign, there is also a permanent Bush of some kind. The experts know not to confuse him with George Herbert Walker Bush, his father, the former president. George W. Bush — just one tantalizing Herbert away from being a "Jr." — is the governor of Texas and a dead ringer for Poppy. Says the Republican pollster Bill McInturff, "I would not underestimate what Texas means as a good financial base."

Nor should anyone.

Just two months ago, after the conventions, Camp2K looked moribund; it looked over already. Everyone had picked Mr. Gore and Mr. Kemp to cruise to the nominations.

Fortunately they went on national television and it was like the night of the living dead. Mr. Kemp has that silly hair, and is continually autodiscombobulated. Mr. Gore is so much like a figure from the Disney World Hall of Presidents that when people see him they think: "Wow, great special effects."

The bottom line is, the 2000 race is still completely up for grabs even at this relatively late juncture.

It is true that there will be times in the coming months when the front pages and the nightly news will fail to report the latest developments with Camp2K. Anyone desperately needing a fix should call a smart guy like Norman Ornstein, the quote machine from the American Enterprise Institute, and hear him say something like, "I think a pro-choice, pro-gay-rights Northeastern governor, Whitman or Weld, will have a tough time."

Now is when people talk up celebrity candidates. Stephen Hess of the Brookings Institution says: "There's undoubtedly some athlete or astronaut out there, the next John Glenn or Roger Staubach. It can't be the girl who twisted her ankle because she's not 35 years old."

So many potential candidates, so little time.

It is hard to know how the calendar will affect Camp2K. Millennialism will likely accrue to the benefit of fringe candidates and fear-mongers. Also there will be some concerns that whoever is elected president will be, secretly, the Anti-Christ. This will hurt the Democratic front-runner: With all due respect to the vice president,

Attention would-be crazy billionaire candidates: That role is locked up already.

we all know from Hollywood that the Anti-Christ will have benign good looks like Al Gore.

Every campaign has certain roles that must be filled. The role of crazy billionaire seems pretty well locked up. But who will be Camp2K's official flat-tax-endorsing geek multimillionaire? The smart money says Steve Forbes won't be back to reprise his plaudit-winning role. Hello, Lee Iacocca?

Another big question: Who will be Camp2K's Richard Lugar? That is, the candidate who, at first, seems to have no shot whatsoever of winning the nomination, but who goes out on the campaign trail and makes his case to the people nonetheless, only to fade badly and confirm the original suspicion.

And who will be the Lamar Alexander of the race, the one who condenses his entire life story into a single gimmick like a checkered shirt? The early contender: Lamar Alexander. Tomorrow: Iowa precinct captains, up close and personal.

The Washington Post.

Four More Years, but Who's Counting?

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — Don't you feel better already?

Or as a politician might phrase it: Are you better off today than you were Tuesday morning?

Here at last is one question the entire nation can answer in the affirmative. Had the election season lasted a moment longer, the country might have started to get nostalgic about Phil Gramm. The campaign had turned so dispiriting that when Joan Rivers proclaimed that deciding to vote for Bill Clinton or Bob Dole was "like choosing which is your favorite Menendez brother," she sounded more like a political analyst than a comedian.

MEANWHILE

I knew the country had turned off the campaign weeks ago, when I walked into a bookstore a few blocks from the White House and promptly ran into a mountain of copies of "The Choice" marked 50 percent off. If a Bob Woodward book about the candidates is remaindered at the apex of election season in the most politically fixated neighborhood in the country, that is a sign that no one cares about the choice, let alone "The Choice."

The revulsion was bipartisan. The Ingram Book Co., a major nationwide wholesaler, reports that last week bookstores ordered a grand total of 41 copies of "Between Hope and History," by Bill Clinton, and 12 copies of "Trusting the People," by Bob Dole and Jack Kemp.

Aside from the voters, the only people worthy of sympathy in '96 are the candidates' children, young and old — from Representative Susan Molinari's ruthlessly exploited baby to the stoic figure of Robin Dole, the winner of this election year's deer-caught-in-the-headlights purple heart.

As for the other supporting players: Is it too much to hope we will never again see Elizabeth Dole's Oprah impersonation or hear Al Gore address the nation in slow motion, as if the entire populace labored under a grave learning disability?

For those who live within broadcast distance of New Jersey, the often-described "dirtiest Senate race in the nation" is fated to always bring back Proustian memories.

In Democratic commercials, pictures of forlorn elderly and infirm citizens were juxtaposed with announcements implying that the Republican, Dick Zimmer, would soon dump them out of their wheelchairs and toss them into the gutter.

In Republican commercials, the Democrat, Robert Torricelli, was described as liberal — foolishly, hopelessly, insouciantly, lasciviously liberal — and was accused of scandalous doings in fake "breaking news" spots that, embarrassingly enough, actually looked more professional than most campaign coverage on the bona fide local news.

What could have made Election '96 more exciting? What if

Lamar Alexander, the jes'-folks millionaire, had switched from red plaid to silver lamé?

What if Newt Gingrich had celebrated nude mud-wrestling instead of beach volleyball in his speech at the Republican convention? What if Pat Buchanan's troops really had heeded his exhortation to "ride to the sound of the guns"?

What if the Republicans had filled at least one of the slots on their ticket with someone capable of speaking a coherent English sentence? What if Dick Morris's hooker had turned out to be a "soccer mom"?

Still, those who say the year of campaigning was completely worthless are wrong. If nothing else, I discovered that the year's political rhetoric could be a better cure for insomnia than counting sheep.

Once in bed, eyes shut, the trick is to take the empty yet incessantly repeated candidates' phrases and squeeze as many of them into a single sentence as possible.

Bridge. The most optimistic bridge in America. It takes a village to build the most optimistic bridge in America. It takes a village of peasants with pitchforks to build the most optimistic bridge in America. It takes a village of peasants with pitchforks dancing the Macarena to build the most optimistic bridge in America. It takes a ... zzzzzzz.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Moral Leadership

It is ironic that anti-UN sentiment has been rising in the United States, with official concurrence if not actual encouragement, just when the United States has recovered the dominance of that organization that it enjoyed in the immediate postwar years.

The United Nations cannot do anything substantial these days without U.S. support. The neutralist bloc of Third World nations that dogged U.S. policy in the 1960s, '70s and early '80s, drawing repeated American vetoes in the Security Council, has fallen apart as states follow disparate national policies in today's — probably transient— world disorder.

Although a superpower, the United States is an unlikely hegemon. Americans have always opposed foreign military adventure for the purpose of conquest, and the global free-enterprise system does not permit effective U.S. government control of multinational businesses, despite the fleeting efforts of some, such as Senator Jesse Helms or Senator Alfonse D'Amato, to stoke aggressive U.S. nationalism.

Americans have always gone to war in the name of some higher ideal, whatever may have been the underlying realities that convinced policymakers to lead U.S. interventions against deadly threats such as fascism and communism.

Americans have suffered criticism when they appeared to be betraying these ideals and acting like most other nations, intent only on their own narrow self-interest defined in selfish (if realist) terms.

This experience should have taught Americans that their national interest includes support for the new world order envisaged by Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt — and presumably subscribed to by George Bush. If Americans refuse to try for military hegemony and cannot achieve economic hegemony, then moral leadership remains the most effective way to political influence. And the United Nations is a handy, relatively inexpensive tool at hand. It would be nice to hear American politicians making that point when they define U.S. national interest — and then acting on it.

GEORGE LAMBRAKIS.
London.

AIRPORT AUTHORITY

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST
Hong Kong's New Airport - Maintenance Contracts

The Airport Authority has the responsibility for constructing and operating Hong Kong's new airport at Chek Lap Kok. The airport is scheduled to be opened in April 1998.

The planned, preventive and emergency maintenance of the airport installations and systems will commence by airport opening after completion of the testing and commissioning phases. It is the Authority's intention to award maintenance contracts for this work and the first of the contracts are expected to be awarded around mid-1997 in order that the maintenance contractor's key personnel can observe the testing and commissioning phases.

The airport systems and installations are outlined hereunder and attention is drawn to their large scale. The airport platform has an area of 1248 hectares and the Passenger Terminal building an area of 516,000 square metres with 48 aircraft gates and 27 remote stands designed to accommodate a flow of 7200 passengers per hour in each direction.

Electrical & Mechanical System
- Chiller Plant
- Air Conditioning and Ventilation
- Preconditioned Air Units
- HV/LV Electrical Systems (Buildings)
- HV/LV Electrical Systems (Infrastructure)
- Generators
- Fire Detection and Suppression Systems
- Seawater Pumping Systems
- Seawater Flushing Systems
- Potable Water Supply Systems
- Fire Mains
- Fixed Ground Power
- Airfield Tunnel Building Services
- Sewage Pumping Systems
- Refuse Removal Equipment
- Trichurators
- Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Runway, Taxiway and Apron Ground Lighting
- Apron High Mast Lighting
- Lifts
- Escalators
- Walkways
- Loading Bridges
- Automated People Mover
- Baggage Handling System

Building Structures
- Buildings

Civil Works Structures
- Seawalls, Ferry Terminal & Marine Structures
- Runways and Taxiways
- Runway Rubber Removal
- Airfield Markings
- Box Culverts, Drainage Systems and Oil Separators
- Roads, Bridges and Tunnels
- Airfield Grassing
- Landscaping

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- BMS and SCADA
- Voice & Data Cabling
- Closed Circuit Television System
- Trunked Mobile Radio
- Telephone System
- Public Address System
- FIDS
- Master Systems Integration
- Access Control and Detection System
- Traffic Control & Surveillance System
- Aircraft Parking Aids

The Authority invites expressions of interest from organisations which have PROVEN EXPERIENCE and CAPABILITY in performing maintenance work relevant to the airport systems and installations.

Expressions of interest should be submitted to the Authority marked:

MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS
Expressions of Interest

and addressed to:

The Project Director
Airport Authority
25th Floor, Central Plaza
18 Harbour Road, Wan Chai
Hong Kong

Attention: Ms. Stella Fok

Fax No. : (852) 2802-6231
Tel No. : (852) 2769-1160

Upon receipt of expressions of interest the Authority will issue a Prequalification Enquiry Document which will be required to be completed and returned by 11 December 1996.

All costs associated with any submission in response to this notice shall be entirely the responsibility of the organisation(s) concerned. The Authority reserves the right to reject any application at its discretion and without explanation.

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هكذا من الاصل

Hoechst Shares Rise On U.S. Listing and Restructuring Plans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Shares in Hoechst AG, Europe's largest chemicals and drugs company, rose sharply Wednesday as the company announced it would reorganize as a holding company with operating units and would seek a listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

The announcement helped offset a nine-month earnings report that showed that Hoechst — like its rival Bayer AG, which reported earnings Tuesday — had largely fallen victim to sluggish economic conditions in Europe.

"It's great news, as it means each business area will have to file its own financial report and stand on its own feet," Simon Bown, an analyst at CS First Boston in London, said of the reorganization announcement. "It will really provide management with an incentive to bite the bullet."

By turning itself into a strategic management holding group and splitting its operating business into legally independent units, Hoechst said it sought to magnify its growth potential.

"We will become more transparent and increase the group's value," said Hoechst's chief executive, Juergen Dormann, underlining the measure's urgency by adding, "Hoechst AG's operating business is doing poorly."

While Hoechst's nine-month operating profit was up 32 percent, to 4.1 billion Deutsche marks ($2.71 billion), the rise was largely due to lower restructuring costs and to 750 million DM in extraordinary income from asset sales. Sales fell 2 percent, to 38.4 billion DM, as weaker prices offset stronger sales volume. The weaker mark helped boost international sales.

Delighted by the listing news, the market shrugged off the weak data and sent Hoechst shares up 4 percent, or 2.27 DM, to close at 60.10 DM, on the Frankfurt stock exchange.

The company said it would seek a listing on the New York Stock Exchange next year and would adopt U.S. accounting principles to obtain a listing.

"We are convinced that the support and demand for Hoechst shares internationally will increase their value," Mr. Dormann said.

Hoechst said it wanted more than 10 percent of its shares to be traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The company estimated that well under this amount was currently held by U.S. institutions.

Mr. Dormann said no new shares would be created for the listing, which he expected would take place within eight months.

A listing of Hoechst shares in New York would not require a capital increase, the company said. It said the shares would be turned into American depository receipts.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Weak Profit Forecast Unveiled at Siemens

Bloomberg Business News

MUNICH — Siemens AG said Wednesday its profit for its current financial year would not exceed the 2.49 billion Deutsche marks ($1.64 billion) it earned from operations in the year ended Sept. 30.

The company's shares initially dropped sharply on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange but closed at 80.20 DM, up 0.84, as the overall market ended higher.

Siemens disclosed preliminary figures for 1996 that also showed net profit jumped to 2.99 billion DM from 2.08 billion DM in 1995. Sales, meanwhile, rose 6 percent, to 94.2 billion DM. But the improved 1996 profit and an increased dividend were barely enough to offset investor disappointment at Siemens' forecast for 1997.

"From today's point of view, sluggish development is expected for fiscal 1997," the electronics and engineering company said. "An increase on 1997 net profit probably can't be achieved."

"People hadn't expected that; they expected more from Siemens's cost-savings program," said Truedbert Merkel, a fund manager at Deutsche Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH. "People expected the restructuring would be more successful and that weak points like Siemens Nixdorf would achieve more of a turnaround."

A Building Boom for London

Demand in the City Undergoes a Renaissance

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — In London's financial district, analysts and investors are discussing something unheard of in this decade: a boom in new-office building.

By early next century, as much as 8 million square feet (720,000 square meters) of space could be added to the current 70 million square feet in the City, as the financial district is known.

The surge is a testimonial to London's status as the securities trading and underwriting capital of Europe, according to market participants and analysts.

Office rents in the City, which were ravaged by the recession of the early 1990s, are rising again, and developers are revealing plans for new projects.

"We are aware that the market is doing well now, and we expect it to continue to perform well for two or three years to come," said Peter Thornton, chief executive of Greycoat PLC, a real-estate investment company whose portfolio of £500 million ($822.8 million) is concentrated in central London.

Greycoat will have three projects completed in the City in the next two years, Mr. Thornton said.

The City is a bustling, compact business community whose buildings range from stately bank headquarters surrounding the Bank of England to British Land PLC's modern development.

Shortage of space in recent years has driven such blue-chip investment houses as Morgan Stanley and BZW to Canary Wharf, a luxury office development four miles (6.4 kilometers) down the River Thames. The increased demand also has pushed rents on prime office space in the City to between £42 and £43 a square foot from about £35 a year ago.

Selwyn Jones, an analyst with Credit Lyonnais, said about 2.2 million square feet of space was under construction or being renovated, mostly in small sites. Analysts say the main demand in London is for substantial spaces of 20,000 square feet or more — large enough for a trading floor.

"There are companies that want to occupy 300,000 to 500,000 square feet in the City, but there are virtually no sites available right now," said Julian Barwick, a director of MEPC PLC.

That may change with the completion of some big projects currently on the drawing board.

MEPC has proposed a 355,000-square-foot office building on the site of the current Chase Manhattan Bank headquarters, and Hammerson PLC last month submitted a planning application to develop a 429,000-square-foot project above the Moorgate public-transport terminal.

British Land also intends to build a million-square-foot redevelopment of Plantation House, though it has not said when.

The biggest of the proposed projects, the 1,265-foot-tall Millennium Tower proposed by Kvaerner AS of Norway, would add 1.2 million square feet of office space.

Analysts and property owners are divided on whether planning authorities will approve the 92-story structure, which would be the tallest building in Europe, in an area dominated by six- to eight-story buildings. The architect Sir Norman Foster, however, has argued that such a structure is a fitting monument to London's position in world finance.

Analysts are clear on one point, however: The office-space boom will benefit only prime properties.

Mr. Jones of Credit Lyonnais said rents in prime buildings would not suffer as a result of the increased supply of space. Rent in nonprime space, however, is "still going to be out on a limb," he said.

Smaller developers might have trouble persuading banks to lend them money unless their projects sign up a principal tenant before construction starts, analysts said.

"A key to the increase in development property is the attitude of the lenders," said John Weston Smith, financial director of British Land. Since the collapse of prices in the early 1990s, banks have tended to finance only projects that have already signed up a principal tenant.

Bank of England Signals Rate Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The Bank of England warned Wednesday that the government was unlikely to meet its inflation target, despite a recent increase in interest rates, and suggested that monetary policy might have to be tightened again.

"Some further rise in interest rates is likely to become necessary in due course," the central bank said in a quarterly report on inflation.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, raised Britain's base lending rate a quarter of a point last week, to 6 percent.

The government's aim is to bring the underlying inflation rate, which in September was 2.9 percent over the previous 12 months, to less than 2.5 percent by next spring.

The bank said there was now "much less chance" that inflation would fall to the target rate next year, because of a recent acceleration in price pressures.

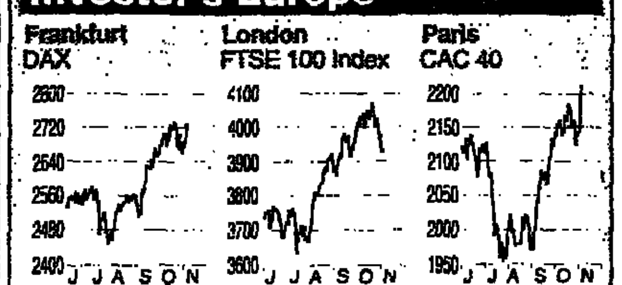
The Bank of England, unlike the central banks of most Western industrialized countries, is not independent; the government has the final say on monetary policy.

The report forecast that underlying inflation, which excludes the cost of home loans, would rise in the final quarter of 1996 before falling to 2.5 percent by the end of 1997.

The central bank's report pointed to strong inflationary pressures in the consumer sector. At a news conference, the economics director at the bank, Mervyn King, said that despite the pound's rise in recent weeks, which was putting downward pressure on prices by reducing the cost of imports, there was no reason to loosen monetary control.

Mr. Clarke will get his next opportunity to change interest rates at when he meets with Eddie George, the governor of the Bank of England, on Dec. 12. *(AFP, Bloomberg)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	589.43	585.57	+0.66
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,989.86	9,942.32	+0.48
Frankfurt	DAX	2,729.19	2,691.29	+1.41
Copenhagen	Stock Market	446.37	443.30	+0.69
Helsinki	HEX General	2,227.23	2,214.43	+0.58
Oslo	OBX	487.89	487.53	+0.07
London	FTSE 100	3,935.70	3,924.80	+0.28
Madrid	Stock Exchange	384.69	378.45	+1.65
Milan	MIBTEL	10,035.00	9,811.00	+2.28
Paris	CAC 40	2,213.37	2,169.92	+2.00
Stockholm	SX 16	2,267.98	2,255.86	+0.53
Vienna	ATX	1,076.16	1,076.00	+0.01
Zurich	SPI	2,442.86	2,425.97	+0.70

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Canal Plus SA**'s planned cable-TV venture with **Telefonica de Espana** is likely to be blocked by the European Union Competition Commission, sources said.
- ***Daewoo Electronics Co.***, fearing local opposition could block its takeover of **Thomson Multimedia**, launched a public relations campaign in France. Workers at Thomson Multimedia in the Paris region demonstrated Wednesday against a takeover by the South Korean company.
- **Akzo Nobel NV**, the largest chemical company in the Netherlands, said its third-quarter net profit rose just 1 percent, to 328 million guilders ($192.9 million) as demand shrank for textile fibers. Sales rose 6 percent, to 5.5 billion guilders.
- **Israel** intends to sell a stake in **Bezeq Ltd.**, the state-controlled telephone company, early next year.
- **Henkel KGaA**, a German consumer-products company, said it was offering $57.75 a share, or about $1.2 billion, for the 65 percent of the U.S. adhesives maker **Loctite Corp.** it did not already own. *AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

Refineries Plan to Merge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Elf Aquitaine SA of France and Chevron Corp. and Murphy Oil Corp., both of the United States, said Wednesday they planned to merge their British refining and service-station businesses to try to save money and improve profits.

The move is expected to eliminate as many as 500 jobs and close Chevron's Gulf Oil refinery in Wales.

For companies struggling with weak refining profits and a British gasoline price war, a merger would save £50 million ($82.4 million) a year and give them 1,520 service stations, or 8.2 percent of the British market, the companies said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Nov. 6
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam — EOE index: 589.43 Previous: 585.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	98.80	97.60	98.70	97.10
Aegon	90.80	89.50	90.50	88.80
Ahold	105.70	104.20	104.90	103.50
Akzo Nobel	218.90	214.20	215.30	217.60
Bols Wess cva	30.80	30.40	30.80	30.80
CSM cva	99	97	97.70	96.80
Dordtsche Pet	294.10	290.80	292.40	291.50
DSM	163.50	162.10	163	162.30
Elsevier	28.40	28	28.30	28
Fortis Amev	54	52.60	54	52.60
G-Broc cva	51.30	50.60	51	50.70
Hagemeyer	136	129.20	134.20	130
Heineken	326	321.50	323.50	322.90
Hoogovens	61.40	60.30	61.20	60.40
Hunt Douglas	117.70	115.60	116.80	117.50
ING Group	56	55.20	56	54.90
KLM	43.60	41.30	41.70	43.80
KNP BT	38.90	37.80	38.80	38
KPN	64.40	62.90	63.40	63.70
Nedlloyd Gp	43.40	42.80	43.10	43
Nutricia	245.80	243	244	243.30
Oce Grinten	184.40	181.40	184	181.60
Pakhoed	53.10	52.70	53	52.70
Philips Elec	60.60	59.60	60	60
Polygram	78	76	77.10	76.40
Randstad Hdg	136.90	136.50	136.50	136.20
Robeco	133.90	133.10	133.40	131.50
Rodamco	46.90	46.70	46.80	46.90
Rolinco	140.40	139.70	139.70	138.60
Rorento	104.20	103.80	103.80	103.40
Royal Dutch	274.40	270.60	271.50	272.50
Stork	54.60	53.30	54.20	53.60
Unilever cva	262.40	257.40	258.70	261.20
VNU	32.30	31.80	32.30	31.90
Wolters Kl cva	224.50	220.30	221.10	220.20

Bangkok — SET index: 942.27 Previous: 919.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	346	328	344	326
Bangkok Bk F	288	278	280	278
Krung Thai Bk	72	70	72	70
PTT Explor	370	362	366	362
Siam Cement F	916	880	908	880
Telecomasia	52.50	49.75	52	49.50
Thai Airways	45	44.50	44.75	44.50
Thai Farm Bk F	212	194	206	194
Thai Teleph	48	44.25	48	44
Utd Comm	224	216	224	220

Bombay — Sensitive index: 3044.16 Previous: 3062.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	1429.75	1392	1418	1430
Grasim Ind	404	396	402.75	404
Hindalco Ind	584.75	578	578.50	584.25
Indust Lever	782.25	771.50	777.25	783.25
Indian Hotels	653.50	645	648.50	649.75
ITC	257	240.50	244	268.75
Larsen Toubro	216	210.75	215.50	215.50
Reliance Ind	186	176.50	185	185
Tata Eng Loco	400	386.25	399.50	395.75
Tata Iron St	167.25	161.50	165.75	165.50

Brussels — Stock Exchange index: 9989.86 Previous: 9942.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3700	3675	3680	3670
Barco Ind	5110	5080	5080	5090
BBL	6490	6430	6470	6460
Bekaert	26200	25800	26175	25825
CBR	2470	2440	2465	2460
CMB	2360	2340	2360	2340
Cockerill	125	123	125	124
Colruyt	14000	13900	14000	13675
Delhaize Lion	1845	1830	1845	1800
Electrabel	7250	7220	7220	7230
Electrafina	2850	2840	2845	2850
Fortis AG	4480	4420	4455	4425
GIB	1338	1328	1334	1326
GBL	3910	3885	3900	3900
Gen Banque	11250	11175	11250	11150
Glaverbel	3440	3325	3325	3350
Kredietbank	10125	10050	10100	10025
Mosane	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2250
Petrofina	9790	9710	9760	9660
Powerfin	4625	4590	4610	4595
Recticel	280	274	274	274
Royale Belge	6380	6340	6360	6360
Soc Gen Belg	2350	2330	2350	2335
Solvay	18900	18800	18900	18825
Tessenderlo	11600	11550	11600	11575
Tractebel	14975	14925	14950	14925
UCB	70000	69200	69750	69150
Union Miniere	2280	2255	2265	2250

Copenhagen — Stock index: 446.37 Previous: 443.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	371	366.60	370	369
Danisco	337.26	328	334	332
Den Danske Bk	432	426	429	426
DS Svendborg	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	208000
D/S 1912 A	147000	147000	147000	144000
East Asiatic Co	114.15	111	112	113
FLS Ind B	755	732.50	755	755
ISS Intl Svc B	146	162.38	164	143
Nwo Nordisk B	985	963.25	984	970
Radiometer B	396	390	395	375
Sophus Ber B	728	723	723	724
Tele Danmk B	296	290.35	292	292.70
Unidanmark A	277	272	274	272

Frankfurt — DAX: 2729.19 Previous: 2691.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1110	1100	1100	1110
Allianz Hdg	2800	2784	2788	2764
Altana	1285	1260	1261	1275
Badenwerk	[illegible]	577	574	574
BASF	50.99	50.72	50.87	49.54
Bayer Hypo Bk	45.25	45	45.15	45.10
Bay.Vereinsbank	59.20	59.12	59.20	58.60
Bayer	58.80	58.38	58.65	57.38
Berliner Kraft	446	443	443	447
BHF Bank	37.10	36.90	36.90	36.90
BMW	922	919	920.50	907.50
CKAG Colonia	113	113	113	112
Commerzbank	34.30	34.10	34.13	33.97
Daimler Benz	92.95	92.45	92.69	91.85
Degussa	615	610.50	615	615
Deutsche Bank	70.08	69.72	69.95	69.77
Dresdner Bank	41.25	41.10	41.25	40.88
Heidelbg Zmt	114.90	113.50	114.90	113.90
Henkel	70.80	69.70	69.95	69.30
Hochtief	62.80	61.70	62.70	62
Hoechst	60.25	59.45	60.10	57.83
Holzmann Ph.	380	375	380	379
Karstadt	566.50	562	562	559.50
Linde	970	955	958	960
Lufthansa ord	20.85	20.65	20.68	20.63
MAN	373	366	369	374
Mannesmann	602.80	600	602.50	595.50
Metro	124	123.30	123.60	121.50
Muench Rueck	3715	3688	3701.50	3640
Preussag	372.50	367.50	370	370
PWA	220	215	220	215.50
RWE	63.70	63.40	63.55	62.95
SAP pfd	209	203	207.30	195.50
Schering	125.30	124.50	125.20	123.75
Schmalb Lub	310	306	308	303
Siemens	80.43	79.85	80.20	79.36
Suedzucker	705	695	705	710
Thyssen	277	275.50	276.50	275.80
Veba	82.40	82	82.39	81.43
VEW	505	501.50	502	504.50
Viag	578	576.20	578	573
Volkswagen	619	614.50	615.50	615.50
Wella	871.50	866	866	869.90

Helsinki — HEX General index: 2227.23 Previous: 2217.37

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	209	208	208	209
Enso R	35.70	35	35	35.30
Huhtamaki IF	205.50	203.50	204.90	202.50
Kesko	70.50	69.90	70	69.50
Kone BF	457	450	452	446
Merita A	14.30	13.70	13.80	14
Metra BF	251	250	250	252
Metsa-Serla B	31.50	30.50	30.50	30
Nokia Prf F	217.50	215	215.40	213
Outokumpu A	79.90	79	79.50	78.90
Rautaruukki	41	40.30	40.50	40
Stockmann A	270	270	270	265
UPM-Kymme	89	87.70	87.80	88.40
Valmet A	72	71	71	71.50

Hong Kong — Hang Seng: 12775.50 Previous: 12582.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.85	9.45	9.75	9.30
Bk East Asia	31.10	30.20	31.10	30.20
Cathay Pacific	12.05	11.75	11.95	11.80
Cheung Kong	64.25	62.25	64	62.50
China Light	35.40	34.60	34.80	35.40
Chin Estates	7.30	7.20	7.25	7.20
Citic Pacific	38	37.40	38	37.30
Cons Elec Pwr	18.10	18.05	18.05	18.05
Dao Heng Bk	36.50	35.20	36.50	35
First Pacific	10.65	10.40	10.65	10.40
Great Eagle	28.40	26.80	28.40	26.85
Guangdong Inv	5.55	5.45	5.50	5.50
Guoco Group	42.60	41.50	42.40	41.10
Hang Lung	16.10	15.50	16.10	15.45
Hang Seng Bk	95	91	94	90.50
Henderson Inv	8.45	8.30	8.40	8.30
Henderson Ld	70	68.25	70	69
HKR Intl	10	9.60	9.90	9.70
HK Aircraft	22.10	21.80	22.10	21.80
HK China Gas	14.30	13.85	14.30	14
HK Electric	25.05	24.90	25	24.75
HK Shang Htls	14.40	14	14.40	14.30
HK Telecomm	13.45	13.10	13.45	13.35
Hopewell Hdgs	5.15	4.98	5.10	4.98
HSBC Hdgs	163	159	162.50	158.50
Hutchison Wh	56.25	55	56	54.75
Hysan Dev	26.90	26.10	26.85	26
Johnson El Hdg	18.20	18	18.20	18
Mandarin Hotel	15	14.90	15	14.80
Nat Mutual	6.75	6.65	6.75	6.70
New World	48	47	48	47.10
Oriental Press	4.15	4.08	4.10	4.10
Shangri-La	11.70	11.25	11.70	11.30
SHK Props	88.25	85.25	87.75	87.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.20	5.15	5.20	5.20
Sino Land Co.	8.90	8.70	8.85	8.70
Sth China Post	7.10	7	7.10	7
Swire Pac A	70	67	69.75	66.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	12	11.65	12	11.70
TV Broadcasts	28.40	27.80	28.40	28
Wharf Hdgs	34.50	32.90	34.40	32.90
Wheelock	18.10	17.35	18	17.35

Jakarta — Composite index: 587.34 Previous: 583.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	4125	4100	4100	4125
Barito Pacific	1400	1375	1375	1375
Gudang Garm	9450	9400	9425	9400
Indah Kiat	1925	1875	1900	1900
Indocement	3575	3550	3550	3575
Indofood	4925	4900	4900	4925
Indorayon	2125	2100	2100	2075
Indosat	7350	7300	7325	7300
Kalbe Farma	2625	2525	2525	2625
Sampoerna	[illegible]	21950	21975	21950

Johannesburg — All Market: 6872.94 Previous: 6824.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm Corp	281.25	279.25	281.25	279.75
AngloAm Gold	408	404	404	408
AngloAm Ind	159.75	158.75	159.50	158.75
Barlow	40.70	40.50	40.50	40.60
C.G. Smith	22	21.75	21.75	21.70
De Beers	140	136	138.25	139.25
Driefontein	62	59.75	60	62
Freegold	42	41.10	41.20	43.25
Fst Natl Bk	25.50	24.90	24.95	25.10
Gencor	16.10	15.95	15.95	16.10
GFSA	145.25	141	141	147
Iscor	3.32	3.28	3.29	3.29
Johnnies Ind	54.75	54.50	54.50	54.50
Kloof Gold	43	40.50	41.25	43
Liberty Life	128.25	127.25	127.25	127.50
Minorco	98.75	97.75	97.75	98.50
Nedcor	68	67.25	67.50	68
Rembrandt Gp	41.25	39.50	39.50	41.25
Richemont	71.50	70.50	70.50	71.25
Rust Platinum	72	69	69.25	71.25
SA Breweries	121	120	120.25	120.75
Sappi	40.10	39.90	39.90	40
Sasol	57.75	57.25	57.75	57.50
SBIC	170.25	169	169	169.50
Tiger Oats	59.75	59.25	59.25	59.50

Kuala Lumpur — Composite: 1179.89 Previous: 1176.81

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.90	18.70	18.80	18.90
Hicom Hldgs	6.85	6.80	6.85	6.80
Mal Banking	25	24.80	25	25
Mal Intl Ship F	7.50	7.40	7.46	7.40
Public Bank F	4.60	4.48	4.50	4.54
Resorts World	14.20	13.90	14	14.10
Sime Darby	8.85	8.75	8.80	8.85
Telekom Mal	susp.	susp.	susp.	22.40
Tenaga	11	10.80	11	10.90
Utd Engineers	20	19.90	19.90	19.80

London — FT-SE 100: 3935.70 Previous: 3921.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.53	6.40	6.50	6.40
Allied Domecq	4.90	4.75	4.88	4.80
Anglian Water	5.53	5.45	5.53	5.49
Arjo Wiggins	1.71	1.67	1.68	1.70
Asda Group	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
Assoc Br Foods	4.25	4.16	4.23	4.23
BAA	5.12	4.98	5.01	4.98
Barclays	9.70	9.52	9.61	9.53
Bass	7.94	7.83	7.84	7.89
BAT Ind	4.23	4.12	4.16	4.17
Bank Scotland	2.82	2.77	2.81	2.78
BICC	2.90	2.85	2.89	2.89
Blue Circle	3.94	3.81	3.85	3.93
BOC Group	8.60	8.53	8.59	8.53
Boots	6.25	6.14	6.23	6.10
Rexam	3.46	3.40	3.40	3.43
BPB Ind	3.66	3.55	3.60	3.60
Brit Aerosp	11.50	11.35	11.44	11.46
Brit Airways	5.72	5.57	5.65	5.57
Brit Gas	1.93	1.87	1.90	1.92
Brit Petm	6.43	6.33	6.36	6.41
Brit Steel	1.70	1.66	1.67	1.67
Brit Telecom	3.71	3.65	3.66	3.71
BTR	2.59	2.49	2.51	2.54
Burmah Cast	10.61	10.42	10.54	10.53
Cable Wireless	4.87	4.74	4.84	4.78
Cadbury Schw	5.09	5	5.06	5.04
Caradon	2.42	2.36	2.39	2.37
Carlton Comm	5.03	4.91	5.01	4.92
Coats Viyella	1.53	1.48	1.50	1.49
Comml Union	6.55	6.48	6.53	6.50
Courtaulds	4.43	4.34	4.37	4.39
De La Rue	5.88	5.75	5.80	5.84
EMI Group	12.10	11.83	11.97	12.04
Eng China Cl	1.95	1.77	1.77	1.93
Enterprise Oil	5.44	5.28	5.31	5.38
Forn Colonial	1.53	1.51	1.51	1.51
Genl Accident	7.30	7.17	7.27	7.15
GEC	3.79	3.69	3.75	3.77
GKN	11.45	11.30	11.44	11.42
Glaxo	9.79	8.73	9.74	9.62
Granada Gp	8.85	8.38	8.83	8.82
Grand Met	4.88	4.51	4.56	4.59
GRE	2.62	2.56	2.59	2.53
Guinness	4.45	4.34	4.39	4.41
GUS	6.02	5.90	5.97	5.94
Hanson	0.83	0.77	0.81	0.79
Hillsdown Hdg	1.76	1.73	1.73	1.75
HSBC Hldgs	12.82	12.65	12.79	12.53
ICI	7.75	7.53	7.61	7.67
Inchcape	2.81	2.75	2.75	2.77
Kingfisher	6.35	6.17	6.29	6.32
Ladbroke	1.97	1.89	1.91	1.92
Land Sec	7.14	7.05	7.09	7.09
Laporte	7.29	7.22	7.24	7.28
Lasmo	2.07	1.99	2.02	2.05
Legal Genl Grp	3.28	3.17	3.23	3.15
Lloyds Abbey	6.26	6.18	6.25	6.24
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.85	3.79	3.83	3.87
London Elec	6.25	6.03	6.15	6.08
LucasVarity	2.50	2.45	2.48	2.46
Marks Spencer	5.14	4.84	4.92	4.84
MEPC	4.30	4.27	4.27	4.30
Mercury Asset	11.29	11.22	11.25	11.21
Natl Power	4.36	4.17	4.30	4.17
NatWest	6.97	6.84	6.92	6.90
Utd Utilities	5.75	5.63	5.74	5.65
Nthn Foods	1.97	1.92	1.94	1.93
P&O	6.50	5.95	6.04	6.10
Pearson	7.24	7.07	7.17	7.21
Pilkington	1.70	1.62	1.65	1.64
PowerGen	5.43	5.28	5.43	5.23
Prudential	4.58	4.50	4.56	4.56
Rank Group	4.12	4.03	4.09	4.09
Reckitt Colm	7.10	6.96	7	7.05
Redland	4.32	4.20	4.24	4.25
Reed Intl	11.29	11.13	11.23	11.19
Rentokil	4.10	4.01	4.03	4.06
Reuters Hdgs	7.47	7.30	7.44	7.34
RMC Group	10.78	10.42	10.72	10.74
Rolls Royce	2.55	2.49	2.52	2.46
Royal Bk Scot	5.04	4.94	4.98	4.99
RTZ reg	9.57	9.35	9.47	9.51
Royal & Sun All	4.31	4.23	4.27	4.22
Safeway	3.63	3.57	3.60	3.60
Sainsbury	3.61	3.55	3.58	3.57
Schroders	13.89	13.80	13.86	13.80
Scot Newcastle	6.52	6.42	6.49	6.50
Scot Power	3.20	3.13	3.18	3.14
Sears	0.89	0.86	0.88	0.87
Severn Trent	6.34	6.26	6.30	6.23
Shell Trsp reg	9.61	9.55	9.59	9.60
Siebe	9.72	9.49	9.67	9.52
Smith Nephew	1.94	1.89	1.89	1.91
Smith (WH)	4.60	4.55	4.56	4.59
SmithKline	7.68	7.57	7.65	7.54
Smiths Ind	8	7.87	7.94	7.90
Sthern Elec	6.73	6.45	6.61	6.46
Stand Charter	6.62	6.48	6.50	6.55
Tate & Lyle	4.80	4.72	4.77	4.75
Tesco	3.26	3.20	3.24	3.25
Thames Water	5.45	5.35	5.42	5.43
3i Group	4.78	4.74	4.77	4.74
TI Group	5.60	5.41	5.52	5.52
Tomkins	2.69	2.51	2.56	2.53
Unilever	12.83	12.64	12.75	12.70
Utd Biscuits	2.08	2.03	2.06	2.07
Utd News	6.87	6.76	6.83	6.75
Vendome uts	5.80	5.73	5.78	5.74
Vodafone	2.49	2.44	2.46	2.47
Whitbread	7.38	7.23	7.27	7.46
Williams Hdgs	3.48	3.40	3.44	3.46
Wolseley	4.56	4.42	4.46	4.46
Zeneca	16.60	16.30	16.43	16.32

Madrid — Bolsa index: 394.69 Previous: 388.69

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	16000	15810	16000	15870
ACESA	1510	1480	1490	1460
Argentaria	5070	4995	5040	5030
BBV	6390	6310	6360	6280
Banesto	812	807	810	811
Bankinter	15400	15120	15390	15250
Bco Centro Hisp	3050	3020	3050	3005
Bco Exterior	2850	2835	2835	2835
Bco Popular	25090	24680	24980	24400
Bco Santander	6800	6730	6790	6720
CEPSA	3830	3755	3785	3815
Corp Mapfre	6400	6300	6340	6340
Dragados	1780	1740	1780	1755
Endesa	8140	8050	8100	8000
FECSA	1035	1025	1030	1025
Fomento Const	10740	10480	10570	10500
Gas Natural	23680	22980	23680	22840
Hidroel Cantab	4280	4250	4270	4250
Iberdrola	1430	1400	1425	1390
Pryca	3000	2960	2970	2985
Repsol	4270	4180	4230	4240
Sevillana Elec	1220	1215	1215	1215
Tabacalera	4700	4565	4595	4700
Telefonica	2650	2625	2645	2600
Union Fenosa	872	854	872	845
Valenc Cement	1460	1390	1460	1425

Manila — PSE index: 2998.43 Previous: 2987.18

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20.75	20.25	20.75	20.75
Ayala Land	29	28.50	29	29
Manila Elec A	103	102	102	103
Metro Bank	605	595	600	600
Petron	8.30	7.90	8	7.80
Phil Long Dist	1575	1565	1570	1575
San Miguel A	46	45.50	45.50	45.50
San Miguel B	96.50	96	96.50	97
SM Prime Hdg	5.80	5.70	5.80	5.60

Mexico — Bolsa index: 3298.38 Previous: 3285.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.55	33.90	34.50	34.10
Cemex B	29.30	28.95	29.15	29.15
Cifra C	10.90	10.58	10.70	10.62
Empresas ICA	108.50	107.20	107.50	108.40
Emp Moderna	36.45	36.00	36.45	36.05
Femsa	25.70	25.30	25.70	25.35
Gpo Carso A1	39.60	39.15	39.40	39.30
Televisa CPO	108.80	108.40	108.40	109.00
TelMex L	12.22	12.14	12.20	12.20
Tribasa	19.50	19.30	19.32	19.40

Milan — MIB Telematico: 10095.00 Previous: 9895.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11430	11135	11225	11210
Bca Comm Ital	2770	2685	2725	2715
Bca Naz Agricol	775	750	770	745
Bca Naz Lavoro	12380	11810	11950	11780
Bca di Roma	1365	1295	1337	1315
Bco Ambrosiano	3290	3200	3290	3230
Benetton	18750	18380	18660	18300
Credito Italiano	1630	1605	1619	1583
ENI	7500	7385	7495	7400
Fiat	4440	4200	4400	4195
Fondiaria	5525	5325	5390	5385
Generali Assic	30800	30100	30550	30200
IFIL	4230	4090	4200	4060
Italcementi	8380	8060	8345	7900
Italgas	5800	5460	5800	5730
Mediobanca	8420	8150	8400	8200
Montedison	1055	1042	1054	1044
Olivetti	440	440	441.50	443
Pirelli	2760	2725	2725	2715
RAS	14950	14610	14845	14730
Rinascente	8895	8830	8830	8885
S Paolo Torino	9350	9100	9155	9160
Sirti	11500	11000	11000	11000
Stet	5510	5440	5470	5420
Telecom Italia	3660	3560	3650	3530
Toro Assic	19655	19510	19510	19820

Montreal — Industrials index: 2739.16 Previous: 2683.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	23¾	23½	23.55	23½
Bank Montreal	45½	44¾	45	44.45
Bce Mob Com	44	43.95	44	44
Cdn Tire A	22.70	21.20	22.60	20.70
Cdn Util A	34½	34	34¼	34.35
Cascades	7.10	6.90	7	6.90
CT Finl Svc	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.40
Extendicare	17.40	17	17.40	16.70
Gaz Metro	17.10	17	17	17.05
Gt-West Lifeco	45	44	45	43.95
Hees Intl Bcp	20.80	19¾	19.90	20.15
Hudsons Bay	23.65	23.45	23.65	23.45
Imasco	34	32	33	31.55
Investors Grp	26½	24½	26	24.15
Loblaw Cos	13½	12.85	13.45	12.85
Molson A	20	19.85	19.90	19.95
Natl Bk Canada	14.35	13.95	14.30	13.95
Oshawa A	19.70	19.60	19.65	19.60
Pancdn Petlm	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
Power Corp	28.95	27.90	28.60	28.15
Power Finl	49¼	47¾	48½	47
Quebecor B	23.45	23¼	23.35	23.35
Rogers Comm B	10¼	10.20	10¼	10¼
Royal Bk Cda	48.90	47.10	48¼	47.10
Sears Canada	9.80	9.60	9.70	9.80
Shell Cda A	49½	49½	49½	49
Southam	18¼	18.45	18.70	18.45
Stelco A	8.05	7.70	7.95	7.70
Trilon Finl A	6.70	6½	6.45	6½

Oslo — OBX index: 487.89 Previous: 487.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	137.50	135	137	134.50
Bergesen Dy B	146	143.50	144.50	144
Christiania Bk	18.30	18.10	18.20	18.10
Den norske Bk	22.50	22.20	22.50	22.20
SAS Norge ASA	67	65	66.50	65
Dyno Indust	149	148	148	149
Elkem	89	87.50	87.50	87
Hafslund A	50.50	49.70	50	50
Kvaerner	258	237	256	250.50
Leif Hoegh	111.50	109	109	111
Norsk Hydro	301.50	299	300	299
Norske Skog A	180	178	179	177
Orkla	419	416	417	414
Rieber B	160	155	160	154
Saga Petlm B	108.50	98	98.50	99
Schibsted	99.50	97.50	97.50	98.50
Storebrand	38.40	36.70	36.80	38.40

Paris — CAC-40: 2213.37 Previous: 2189.92

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	662	642	662	647
AGF	157.30	154.70	156.50	156
Air Liquide	800	790	794	797
Alcatel Alsth	444.70	434	438.40	441.40
Axa	324.90	322.20	323.50	321.70
Bancaire	537	523	536	518
BNP	199.90	197.40	199.10	197.90
Bouygues	507	501	505	500
Canal Plus	1282	1261	1276	1273
Carrefour	3048	2968	3021	2951
CCF	237	233.70	235.60	233.50
Credit Local cl	458	451.50	452.90	450.80
Credit Lyon PC	142.40	138.20	141	140
Crown Cork Seal	245	244	245	243
Danone	722	717	720	719
Elf-Aquitaine	426.80	421.20	425.90	421.80
Eridania BS	825	807	828	813
Euro Disney	10.60	10.30	10.30	10.40
Eurotunnel uts	7.70	7.40	7.70	7.50
Gen. Eaux	639	632	639	629
Havas	343.90	338.20	343.90	338.90
Lafarge Cop	310.50	305.20	308	307
Legrand	920	903	915	905
L'Oreal	1798	1771	1786	1755
LVMH	1260	1223	1260	1212
Lyon. Eaux	468	459.50	461	456.80
Michelin B	261	253.50	260	251.50
Navig Mixte	754	735	735	730
Paribas A	333	329.90	332	329.90
Pechiney SA	227.70	223.20	227.70	224
Pernod Ricard	297	287	294.50	286.40
Peugeot Cit	560	541	558	539
Pinault-Print	1980	1939	1952	1937
Promodes	1470	1432	1470	1427
Renault	123	117	120.80	117.70
Rh-Poulenc A	159.60	154.60	158	154.70
Roussel-Uclaf	1382	1331	1332	1380
Sanofi	477	470.60	472.70	472
Schneider	255.70	252.50	255	253
Ste Generale	570	557	564	565
St Gobain	715	698	711	703
St Louis	1314	1292	1307	1309
Suez	229	224.30	228	224.80
Thomson CSF	160.80	159.80	160.40	160.50
Total B	416.80	408.60	411.30	412
UAP	114	109.20	110.50	111.90
Valeo	307.20	299.50	306	302.60

São Paulo — Bovespa index: 67046.08 Previous: 66975.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	8.75	8.48	8.70	8.65
Banespa Pfd	2.25	2.00	2.08	2.16
Bradesco Pfd	8.79	8.60	8.70	8.60
Brahma Pfd	615.00	609.99	613.00	609.00
Cemig Pfd	34.00	33.80	33.80	33.80
CESP Pfd	34.50	32.80	32.90	34.40
Eletrobras B	325.00	325.00	325.00	321.00
Itaubanco Pfd	444.00	442.00	444.00	443.00
Light	321.00	314.00	315.00	332.81
Paranapan Pfd	9.05	8.99	9.00	9.10
Petrobras Pfd	131.30	129.82	130.50	131.50
Sid Nacional	28.00	27.25	28.00	27.50
Souza Cruz	5.73	5.70	5.73	5.60
Telebras Pfd	81.49	80.10	80.50	80.40
Telesp Pfd	200.00	193.01	197.00	196.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.09
CVRD Pfd	20.90	20.50	20.58	20.40

Seoul — Composite index: 747.29 Previous: 733.65

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6040	5840	6000	5830
Hyundai Eng	24100	23600	23900	23500
Hyundai Motor	25500	25000	25000	25500
Korea El Pwr	23700	23400	23700	23500
Korea Mob Tel	456000	442000	453000	450000
LG Electronics	13500	13100	13500	13100
Pohang Iron St	39800	38700	39400	39000
Samsung Elec	63000	60900	63000	60700
Samsung Hvy	10100	9650	10100	9600
Yukong	20200	19200	19500	19100

Singapore — Straits Times: 2080.45 Previous: 2070.23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	10.90	10.70	10.90	10.90
City Devlts	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.80
Cycle Carriage	14.30	14	14.20	14.40
Dairy Farm Int *	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.61
DBS	8.75	8.65	8.75	8.70
DBS Land	4.58	4.52	4.56	4.54
Fraser & Neave	14.40	14.10	14.40	14.20
HK Land *	2.25	2.20	2.23	2.20
Hong Leong Fin	3.34	3.32	3.32	3.34
Jard Matheson *	5.80	5.75	5.75	5.75
Jard Strategic *	3.20	3.18	3.20	3.18
Keppel	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.20
Natsteel	2.75	2.64	2.74	2.72
Neptune Orient	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.17
OCBC foreign	16.20	15.80	16.20	15.80
O'Seas Union Bk	6.45	6.40	6.40	6.40
Sembawang	6.50	6.15	6.45	6.10
Sing Airlines F	12.70	12.50	12.60	12.60
Sing Petlm	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Sing Press F	24.30	23.70	24.20	23.50
ST Auto F	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.80
ST Ship	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Sing Telecomm	3.22	3.18	3.22	3.22
Straits Steam	4.22	4.16	4.20	4.16
Utd Industrial	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.18
Utd O'Sea Bk F	14	13.70	13.90	13.80
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.44	3.40	3.42	3.38

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm — SX 16 index: 2267.98 Previous: 2255.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	103	100.50	102	101
ABB AF	749	738	740	742
AssiDoman F	164	162	162.50	163
Astra AF	303.50	296	299	302
Atlas Copco AF	139	136	137.50	135.50
Avesta F	68	66	66	67
Electrolux BF	377	370	372.50	373
Ericsson BF	192.50	188.50	190	189
Hennes BF	911	894	911	894
Incentive AF	400	396	398	396
Investor BF	272	268	268	269
Kinnevik BF	185	182	184	184
MoDo BF	181	178	178.50	179
Pharm/Upjohn	238	234.50	236.50	236
Sandvik BF	160	157	158	157
SCA BF	137.50	134	135.50	135
S-E Banken AF	58	57	57.50	57
Skandia Fors F	187	184.50	186.50	185
Skanska BF	281	275	277.50	272
SKF BF	150	148.50	148.50	148.50
SSAB BF	100	98.50	99.50	98.50
Stora AF	86	83	84	84.50
Sv Handles AF	166	163.50	165	164
Sydkraft AF	157	157	157	158
Trelleborg BF	86	84	84.50	84.50
Volvo BF	139.50	135.50	138.50	135.50

Sydney — All Ordinaries: 2368.60 Previous: 2361.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.83	7.75	7.77	7.80
ANZ Bkg	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.42
BHP	16.90	16.88	16.71	16.84
Boral	3.15	3.12	3.12	3.14
Brambles Ind.	21.75	21.47	21.70	21.70
Burns Philp	1.97	1.96	1.96	1.96
CBA	11.90	11.85	11.84	11.80
CC Amatil	17.55	17.35	17.40	17.50
Coles Myer	4.68	4.64	4.65	4.66
Comalco	6.80	6.75	6.80	6.75
CRA Ltd	19.75	19.60	19.64	19.83
CSR	4.37	4.20	4.37	4.34
Fosters Brew	2.34	2.30	2.34	2.32
GIO Australia	3.32	3.29	3.32	3.29
Goodman Fld	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48
ICI Australia	12.60	12.14	12.50	12.69
John Fairfax	2.70	2.66	2.70	2.67
Lend Lease	21.20	21	21.05	21.05
Mayne Nickless	8.52	8.43	8.44	8.50
MIM Hdgs	1.61	1.60	1.59	1.60
Nat Aust Bank	13.91	13.86	13.85	13.89
News Corp	7.26	7.16	7.22	7.23
North Ltd	3.62	3.58	3.60	3.59
Pacific Dunlop	2.80	2.75	2.80	2.78
Pioneer Intl	3.35	3.29	3.31	3.30
Placer Pacific	1.48	1.43	1.46	1.44
Santos	5.05	5.04	5.01	5.05
Southcorp	3.83	3.81	3.83	3.83
Wesfarmers	8.56	8.52	8.56	8.51
Wstrn Mining	7.69	7.65	7.62	7.61
Westfield Trt	2.43	2.39	2.43	2.39
Westpac Bkng	7.30	7.17	7.18	7.28
Woodside Pet	8.82	8.72	8.80	8.81
Woolworths	2.92	2.90	2.92	2.90

Taipei — Stock Market index: 6453.65 Previous: 6404.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	51	50	50	50.50
Cathay Life Ins	172	169	171	169
Chang Hwa Bk	158	155	156	156
China Steel	25.90	25.60	25.70	25.60
China Trust	51	50	50.50	50
Evergreen	49.80	49.10	49.10	49
Far East Text	29.90	29.51	29.80	29.60
First Bank	168	166	167	166
Formosa CF	35.80	34.70	35.20	34.50
Hua Nan Bk	127	125	126	125
Hualon Teijran	25.70	25.10	25.20	25.40
ICBC	90	87.50	89	87.50
President Ent	41.30	40.80	41	41.60
Taiwan Cem	60	59	59.50	59
Tatung	55	54.50	54.50	54.50

Tokyo — Nikkei 225: 20991.52 Previous: 20592.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1250	1230	1240	1220
All Nippon Air	967	959	965	953
Asahi Bank	1200	1170	1180	1170
Asahi Chem	725	710	720	705
Asahi Glass	1200	1180	1200	1190
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2330	2300	2320	2300
Bk Yokohama	860	850	860	850
Bridgestone	2000	1960	1980	1950
Canon	2300	2250	2290	2250
Chiba Bank	870	854	855	853
Chubu Elec	2350	2330	2350	2350
Chugoku Elec	2320	2300	2300	2310
Daiei	1020	1000	1020	1000
Dai-ichi Kang	1880	1860	1870	1870
Daiwa Bank	655	652	652	653
Daiwa House	1610	1570	1600	1570
Daiwa Sec	1250	1230	1240	1230
Denso	2480	2420	2470	2400
Fanuc	3680	3650	3680	3660
Fuji Bank	2060	2040	2050	2030
Fuji Photo	3370	3280	3350	3300
Fujitsu	1030	1000	1020	1000
Hitachi	1040	1020	1040	1030
Honda Motor	2780	2730	2770	2690
IBJ	2310	2280	2310	2290
IHI	543	534	540	537
Itochu	693	681	684	679
Ito-Yokado	5580	5470	5580	5460
JAL	680	671	674	667
Jusco	3510	3410	3510	3450
Kajima	1000	985	998	970
Kansai Elec	2410	2390	2410	2390
Kao	1380	1360	1370	1370
Kawa Steel	349	342	347	341
KDD	9660	9100	9370	9680
Kinki Nipp Ry	765	760	764	760
Kirin Brewery	1200	1180	1190	1190
Kobe Steel	281	276	280	276
Komatsu	967	950	963	948
Kubota	655	646	652	652
Kyocera	7570	7440	7570	7440
Kyushu Elec	2360	2350	2350	2350
LTCB	750	744	749	744
Marubeni	527	520	527	515
Marui	2140	2120	2130	2110
Matsu Elec Ind	1900	1860	1890	1850
Matsu Elec Wk	1140	1110	1140	1110
Mitsubishi	1310	1280	1310	1290
Mitsubishi Ch	479	470	479	478
Mitsubishi El	662	655	661	658
Mitsubishi Est	1470	1440	1460	1430
Mitsubishi Hvy	898	887	895	884
Mitsubishi Mat	948	938	948	942
Mitsubishi Tr	1720	1700	1710	1700
Mitsui	948	932	945	937
Mitsui Fudosn	1450	1410	1450	1420
Mitsui Trust	1120	1100	1120	1100
Murata Mfg	3660	3610	3660	3660
NEC	1290	1260	1280	1270
Nikko Sec	1100	1080	1090	1070
Nintendo	7600	7460	7590	7610
Nipp Credit Bk	335	330	335	334
Nipp Express	934	923	930	924
Nippon Oil	674	659	674	654
Nippon Paper	634	625	631	634
Nippon Steel	337	331	336	332
Nippon Yusen	576	566	571	564
Nissan Motor	850	839	844	848
NKK	289	284	288	283
Nomura Sec	1910	1880	1900	1880
NTT	8000a	7780a	7980a	7770a
Obayashi	897	887	896	899
Odakyu El Ry	725	707	725	706
Ono Pharm	3510	3480	3500	3500
Osaka Gas	368	356	367	357
Ricoh	1160	1130	1150	1130
Sakura Bk	1090	1080	1090	1070
Sankyo	2890	2850	2870	2840
Sanwa Bank	2030	1970	2010	1970
Sanyo Elec	558	549	556	553
Secom	6960	6930	6950	6950
Seibu Rwy	5790	5620	5790	5570
Sekisui House	1240	1210	1230	1220
Seven-Eleven	6720	6620	6720	6610
Sharp	1750	1720	1750	1720
Shimizu	1090	1050	1080	1050
Shin-etsu Ch	1970	1940	1960	1940
Shizuoka Bk	1320	1300	1320	1310
Sony	6900	6790	6860	6770
Sumitomo	949	916	947	906
Sumitomo Bk	2020	2000	2020	2000
Sumit Chem	510	497	505	497
Sumitomo Elec	1560	1520	1550	1510
Sumit Metal	317	309	316	307
Sumit Trust	1280	1250	1280	1260
Taisei	710	700	707	700
Taisho Pharm	2300	2270	2300	2290
Takeda Chem	2070	2020	2050	2030
TDK	6800	6660	6750	6620
Tohoku El Pwr	2340	2320	2340	2310
Tokai Bank	1340	1320	1330	1320
Tokio Marine	1270	1250	1270	1260
Tokyo El Pwr	2590	2570	2590	2580
Tokyo Gas	357	352	357	353
Tokyu	778	770	777	776
Tonen	1570	1520	1550	1520
Toppan Print	1470	1430	1450	1420
Toray Ind	713	698	711	693
Toshiba	737	721	733	721
Toyo Seikan	3740	3660	3720	3600
Toyo Trust	970	958	965	960
Toyota Motor	2790	2740	2780	2730
Yamaichi Sec	638	631	638	630
Yamanouchi	2360	2310	2340	2300
Yasuda Fire	744	731	738	728
Yasuda Trust	552	550	552	551

a: x 100

Toronto — TSE Industrials: 5749.92 Previous: 5664.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.85	18.40	18.85	18.35
Air Canada	6.05	5.85	5.90	5.95
Alberta Energy	28.40	28	28.35	28.40
Alcan Alum	44.20	43.30	44.10	43.35
Avenor A	22.65	22¼	22.40	22.30
Bk Nova Scotia	48	46.40	47¾	46.30
Barrick Gold	34½	33.90	34.05	34¼
BCE	64.20	62.70	64.20	62.30
BC Telecomm	30¼	29¾	30¼	29.70
Bombardier B	23.60	22.65	23.55	22½
Brascan A	29.05	28.30	29	28.45
Cameco	58.15	53¾	58	56.15
CIBC	60.10	58.80	59¾	58.65
Cdn Airlines	1¼	1.14	1.19	1.19
Cdn Nat Res	32.40	31¾	32	32.40
Cdn Occid Pet	23½	23	23.40	23
Cdn Pacific	35¼	33.55	35.60	33.55
Cominco	31.80	31¼	31¼	31½
Consumers Gas	24	23.95	24	23.95
Dofasco	24.10	23½	24.05	23.65
Domon Ind B	9¼	9	9¼	9
Du Pont Cda A	32¼	32	32¼	32
Echo Bay Min	10.60	10¼	10.40	10.60
Empire Co. A	13	12.90	13	13
Falconbridge	29.30	28.80	29	29
Fletcher Chal A	21	20.30	20.95	20.30
Franco Nevada	58.45	58	58.45	58½
Guardian Cap A	11½	10¾	11½	11¼
Horsham	24	23.15	24	24
Imperial Oil	59.05	58¼	58¾	58.35
Inco	41.90	40.90	41.70	41.60
IPL Energy	41.55	40.90	41.55	40.95
Laidlaw A	16.10	15.60	16.10	15½
Laidlaw B	16.10	15.60	16.05	15.60
Loewen Group	53.05	52½	52½	52½
Ldn Insur Gp	35.95	35½	35.55	35
Macmill Bldl	19.15	18.55	19	18¾
Magna Intl A	71¼	68½	69.60	68
Maple Leaf Fds	9¾	9½	9.65	9¾
Moore	28.90	27.55	28¾	27½
Newbridge Net	45.40	42¼	43¾	44.40
Noranda Inc	29¾	28.90	29.65	28.95
Noranda Forest	9.60	9.40	9.60	9.45
Norcen Energy	31¼	29.65	30	29¾
Nthern Telecom	89¾	88	89½	88.30
Nova	11.85	11.45	11.65	11.45
Onex	15.70	15.30	15.70	15.45
Placer Dome	32.40	31½	31.55	32.15
Potash Sask	94¾	94	94¾	94
Provigo	5.90	5¾	5.90	5¾
Quebecor Print	23	22.85	23	22.90
Renaissance	43¼	42.15	42¾	42.10
Rio Algom	29.10	27¾	29	27.65
Seagram Co	50¼	49¾	50.70	49.80
Stone Consold	16.40	15.90	16.40	16
Talisman Eny	41.30	41	41.15	41.10
Teleglobe	36	34½	36	32.30
Telus	21.15	20.90	21	21.15
Thomson	26¼	26.15	26.40	26½
TorDom Bank	35.85	34.30	35.40	34¼
Transalta	18.15	17.70	18.10	17¾
TransCda Pipe	24.05	23½	24	23.55
Utd Dominion	27.60	27.45	27.60	27.45
Westburn	11	10.55	11	10½
Westcoast Eny	24.20	23.60	24	23.55
Weston	60½	59¾	60	59¾

Vienna — ATX index: 1076.16 Previous: 1076.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Austrian Airlines	1490	1490	1490	1545
Brau-Un Goess	660	645	649	657.50
Bund Vers Pfd	400	400	490	490
Creditanst Pfd	516.10	502.35	503	510.40
EA-Generali	3360	3300	3320	3290
EVN	1490.50	1476.60	1483	1475
Interunfall	1518	1518	1530	1538
Lenzing	690	681	690	687
Leykam	299	295	297	296
Mayr-Melnhof	520	510	515	517
OMV	1059	1043.10	1047	1042
Oest Brau	743	736	737	740
Oest Elektriz	742	736	739	739
VA Tech	1553	1525.60	1530	1539.60
Wienerberger	1975	1961.15	1960	1967

Wellington — NZSE-40 index: 2325.21 Previous: 2311.46

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	2.45	2.39	2.42	2.43
Brierly Invt	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.23
Carter Holt ord	3.25	3.21	3.22	3.22
Fernz	5.20	5.15	5.20	5.15
Fisher Paykel	5.25	5.18	5.25	5.18
FC Forest	2.30	2.28	2.30	2.30
Goodman Fder	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.63
Indep News	7.22	7.10	7.15	7.03
Lion Nathan	3.73	3.70	3.73	3.72
Nat Gas note	2.05	2.03	2.03	2.03
NZ Refining	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	29.50
Telecom NZ	7.46	7.37	7.46	7.36
Wilson Horton	11.01	11.00	11.00	11.00

Zurich — SPI index: 2442.86 Previous: 2425.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	357	348	355	355
Alusuisse R	973	956	965	963
Ares-Serono B	1268	1261	1266	1259
Baloise Hdg R	2680	2635	2655	2640
ABB B	1589	1575	1582	1575
BK Vision	755	743	753	750
Bobst B	1670	1638	1670	1620
Ciba Geigy R	1608	1590	1608	1582
CS Holdings R	129.25	128.25	129.25	127.50
Elektrowatt B	493	486	492	493
Fischer B	1252	1240	1248	1221
Hilti PC	843	835	840	836
Holderbank B	908	890	895	903
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1331	1324	1331	1327
Nestle R	1399	1389	1396	1381
Oerlikon R	125.25	124.50	125	124.50
Pargesa Hld B	1450	1440	1450	1432
PharmVisn B	603	597	600	600
Pirelli B	171.50	169	171.50	171.50
Roche Hdg PC	9815	9735	9760	9750
Sandoz R	1510	1495	1510	1489
SBC R	250	248.50	249.75	247.75
Schindler B	1300	1295	1295	1300
SGS B	2950	2910	2925	2925
SMH B	822	808	819	802
Sulzer R	765	753	759	746
Swiss Reins R	1397	1382	1390	1386
Swissair R	1047	1035	1042	1029
UBS B	1235	1228	1227	1222
Valora Hdg R	214	211.75	213.25	213.50
Winterthur R	762	751	758	761
Zurich Assur R	352	349	351	349

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	144.72	+1.80	+1.26	+9.74
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	127.38	+1.93	+1.54	-5.12
Europe	152.81	+1.03	+0.68	+9.79
N. America	155.69	+3.03	+1.98	+21.37
S. America	109.29	+0.23	+0.21	+22.74
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	160.72	+1.71	+1.08	+20.95
Consumer goods	155.45	+2.96	+1.94	+12.59
Energy	154.54	+0.27	+0.18	+13.95
Finance	121.93	+1.54	+1.28	-4.17
Miscellaneous	149.94	+2.16	+1.46	+10.40
Raw Materials	170.61	+2.16	+1.28	+20.32
Service	130.94	+1.35	+1.04	+9.12
Utilities	134.17	+0.67	+0.50	+5.53

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

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NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press

Continued on Page 21

ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan's Surplus Shows an Upturn

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise-trade surplus expanded in the first 20 days of October compared with the same period last year, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday, indicating that the trend of a continuously shrinking monthly surplus may grind to a halt.

The surplus for the period expanded 22 percent, to 231 billion yen ($2.03 billion), the ministry said, as a weaker yen slowed import growth.

Japan's trade surplus has declined in each of the past 22 full months.

"Importers are losing market share because of the yen depreciation," said Mike Naldrett, an economist at Dresdner Kleinwort Benson. Changes in trade volumes follow large movements in the yen-dollar rate by 12 to 18 months, Mr. Naldrett said. A weaker yen raises prices of imported goods in Japan.

The dollar has gained about 14 percent against the yen since October 1995, when the U.S. currency traded at about 100 yen. The dollar closed in Tokyo at 113.95 yen Wednesday.

Economists pointed out that figures for the first 20 days could vary widely from the final tallies for the month, because high-priced items such as airplanes can skew the totals.

Still, the long string of double-digit declines in the surplus has ended, many economists say. The surplus is likely to grow by early next year, according to Ron Bevacqua, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co.

The effect of the weaker yen is most evident in the auto market, as transportation equipment, including automobiles, makes up almost 15 percent of Japan's total production.

Carmakers have shifted production back to Japan in the past few months as the yen has depreciated against the dollar. Last year, while the yen was appreciating, they expanded their overseas capacity.

"Because of the cheaper yen, it is getting cheaper to export manufactured goods from Japan than make them overseas," said Makoto Sonoda, an economist at Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Vehicle exports rose 11.5 percent in September, their fourth consecutive increase after 17 monthly declines, according to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association.

At the same time, the growth in automobile imports is slowing. Imports fell in August and only managed to post single-digit growth in June and September.

U.S. Vote Helps Asian Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Asian stock markets rose Wednesday, with Hong Kong's Hang Seng index hitting a record high, after President Bill Clinton easily won re-election in the United States but the opposition Republicans retained control of Congress.

That split outcome, continuing the U.S. governmental lineup of the past two years, was the result that most financial-market participants were hoping for.

In Japan, the Nikkei stock average jumped 399.19 points, or about 2 percent, to 20,991.52 as exporters' stocks rose amid expectations the dollar will remain strong. Investors are betting the Republicans in Congress will keep Mr. Clinton focused on cutting the budget deficit. A shrinking deficit helps keep inflation low and bond prices high, which would keep the dollar firm.

The Hong Kong market soared as investors applauded the U.S. election results and bet that rising local property prices would bolster earnings.

Banks and commercial-property developers such as Wharf Holdings Ltd. paced the market's gains amid signs office rents are headed higher. Wharf rose 1.50 Hong Kong dollars, or 4.6 percent, to 34.40 ($4.45).

"The residential-property market has shown signs of recovery, and now it appears commercial rents are also picking up," said Graham Muirhead, senior portfolio manager at HSBC Asset Management Ltd.

The Hang Seng Index rose 272.77 points, or 2.2 percent, to 12,775.47, in its biggest one-day gain since Jan. 19. The index has risen by about 14 percent since Sept. 1. Most Asian markets took their cue from U.S. markets, where anticipation of the election result prompted rallies in the stock and the government bond markets Tuesday.

"It's the Dow Jones that pushed us up today; the election results were pretty much expected," said Bobby Ho, chief dealer at G.K. Goh Securities in Hong Kong.

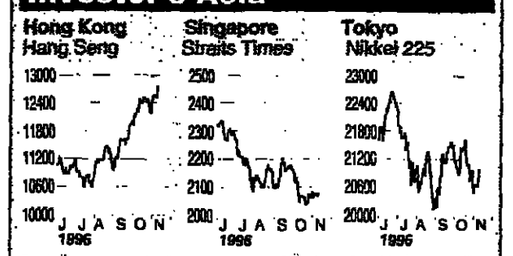
Until this week, it seemed possible that Democrats could win control of Congress as well as the White House. Many investors feared a government dominated by Democrats might raise spending and cause the budget deficit to rise again, along with interest rates. As a result, the market had fallen for several days leading up to the election.

In Japan, recent corporate-profit reports also provided a more fundamental reason for optimism.

"Earnings results have been a bit better than analysts expected, pointing to a recovery in Japan's economy," said Yoshiaki Mitsuoka, a director at Daiwa Investment Trust & Management.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,775.47	12,502.70	+2.18
Singapore	Straits Times	2,680.45	2,670.23	+0.49
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,360.60	2,361.60	-0.04
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,991.52	20,592.33	+1.94
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,179.09	1,176.81	+0.19
Bangkok	SET	943.27	919.01	+2.64
Seoul	Composite Index	747.29	733.65	+1.86
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,853.85	6,804.14	+0.75
Manila	PSE	2,998.43	2,987.18	+0.38
Jakarta	Composite Index	587.34	583.87	+0.59
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,325.21	2,311.46	+0.59
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,044.16	3,062.84	-0.61

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Australia Cuts Key Interest Rate

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — Australia's central bank cut its benchmark interest rate half a percentage point Wednesday, to 6.5 percent, in hope of stimulating an economy shackled by falling retail spending, a squeeze on company earnings and a depressed housing market.

The cut "will culminate in a lift in confidence and may stir the economy," said Reg Clairs, managing director of the supermarket operator Woolworths Ltd.

Investors had been expecting the move. Even so, the yield on the benchmark 10-year bond fell eight hundredths of a percentage point, to 7.17 percent, its lowest level since Feb. 28, 1994. Stocks and the Australian dollar were little changed.

Major banks immediately matched the rate cut, saying they would trim their variable-rate home mortgages by half a point.

Ian Macfarlane, governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia, said he had chosen to cut the rate because of an improved outlook for inflation, which he said had "increased the scope for the economy to sustain a faster rate of growth."

The bank last eased credit July 31, reducing the rate it charged banks for overnight loans by half a point, to 7 percent. Australia's economy grew 4.5 percent in the year ended June 30 and is forecast to expand 3.5 percent in the current year. Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 2.1 percent in the latest quarter, the lowest level in two years.

Very briefly:

• **Indonesia's** merchandise-trade surplus widened 85 percent in August from a year earlier, to $940 million, its second monthly increase in a row, as imports declined 11 percent and exports rose 9.3 percent.

• **PT Indosat's** third-quarter net profit rose a smaller-than-expected 4 percent, to 126.8 billion rupiah ($54.4 million) from 121.6 billion rupiah, partly because of lower charges for international calls.

• **Honda Motor Co.** will stop selling sport-utility vehicles supplied by Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG's Rover Group by the end of this year because of brisk demand for its own recreational vehicles.

• **Fujitsu Ltd.** expects to ship more than 3 million personal computers in 1996, a 52 percent increase from last year, with 2.2 million of those expected to go to the domestic market.

• **Philippine** exports accelerated for a second month in September, growing 18 percent from a year earlier to a record $1.88 billion.

• **Acer Peripherals Inc.'s** computer-monitor sales declined 2.7 percent in October from a year earlier, to $2.93 billion ($106.5 million).

• **John Fairfax Holdings Ltd.** said high newsprint costs would affect its full-year results. Separately, Conrad Black, a Canadian financier, said he might sell his controlling stake in Fairfax unless Australia relaxed its media-ownership rules.

• **Japanese** shipments of personal computers grew 39 percent, to 3.38 million units valued at 824.7 billion yen ($7.26 billion), in the April-September period, an industry group said.

• **TNT Ltd.** forecast improved profit for its first half and said its 2 billion Australian dollar ($1.57 billion) takeover by Koninklijke PTT Nederland would soon get European regulatory approval.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

Foreign Firms Bid for China Mobile Network

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — Six non-Chinese companies, including Motorola Inc. and AT&T Corp., are competing to help the military set up a national mobile-phone network that would be the country's third network, company officials said Wednesday.

The other bidders are Qualcomm Inc., a U.S. mobile-phone company; the mobile-phone arms of Samsung Co. and LG Group of South Korea, and Northern Telecom Ltd. of Canada.

China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications limits foreign participation in the mobile-phone market, which is projected to double to 7 million users by the end of the year and rise to 22 million by the end of the century.

But the People's Liberation Army, the driving force behind the new network, is eager for foreign help to build its network, analysts said.

The companies have bid to set up pilot networks in four Chinese cities, said Shen Shaolian, director of the general office of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The winners will be announced in two to three months.

"The plan is to fully utilize the idle frequency of the military," Mr. Shen said. The winning bidders will provide equipment and expertise to operate the systems.

The third national network will be operated by a company called China Telecom Great Wall Corp., a joint venture between the army and the Telecommunications Ministry. The army will allow the venture to use 10 megahertz of radio frequency from its 800-megahertz band, enough to accommodate more than a million users in each city.

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The Spain Summit

Palace Hotel, Madrid, November 26 & 27, 1996

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For further information about attending the Spain Summit, please contact Fiona Cowan at the International Herald Tribune in London on (44) 171 836 4802 or fax (44) 171 836 0717.

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INTERNATIONAL

SUPPLY: *America's New Breed of Purchasing Professionals*

Continued from Page 13

sizing, so now they want to control the costs of what they buy," said Brian A. Meadows, a partner in the accounting firm Deloitte & Touche's consulting practice.

Examples abound:

— At the Thermo King division of Westinghouse Electric, purchasers negotiate divisionwide contracts for parts and supplies that plants used to buy locally. "We were paying 40 percent too much for 20 percent of what we bought," said Thermo King's president, James Watson.

— Before Owens Corning Corp. hired Deloitte & Touche to design a corporate data system, its purchasing and information-systems staffs broke the project into phases, each with measurable results, and negotiated a flat rate for each. "Suppliers who can't increase prices are more efficient," said Richard Hottinger, vice president for global sourcing.

— At Riverwood International Corp., procurement people insist that subcontractors quote unit prices, not hourly rates. "This way we know it'll cost $152 from this contractor, $148 from that one," said Donald Tieken, the packaging company's vice president of purchasing and logistics.

The National Association of Purchasing Management estimates that in the manufacturing sector, purchasing departments spend more than $1 trillion a year. There are no figures on what service companies spend, or on what is bought without purchasing's signature.

But however huge the sum, newly empowered procurement departments are imposing order on the expensive chaos by taking the emotion out of the buying process — the "I've dealt with these people for 20 years" syndrome — and negotiating for fixed prices and fixed results.

They are saying no to expensive extras, such as same-day ticket delivery from travel agents, and are putting performance benchmarks in contracts, monitoring how well suppliers meet them, and making suppliers absorb the costs if they run over budget.

Many suppliers, however, question whether even the best procurement experts have the knowledge to buy sophisticated systems or services, and component manufacturers who have done business for years with a local plant now must compete for corporate contracts or lose out entirely.

Telecommunications companies that spent months persuading a chief information officer to give them the contract to wire the company now must justify their fees to unknowns. Department heads, meanwhile, resent having their buying authority whittled away. "Everyone thinks they know how to buy because they once bought a car or a home," said Lisa M. Ellram, an associate professor of supply-chain management at Arizona State University.

EMU: *Reports Reveal the Tensions Underlying Monetary Union*

Continued from Page 13

deficit-cutting promises made in recent weeks, a view not shared by many private forecasters. For example, the commission's forecast of a 2.9 percent deficit for Germany next year is much more optimistic than the 3.5 percent forecast issued by the top six German economic institutes just last week.

Meanwhile, financial markets regard the commission forecasts as a "nice statement of objectives" rather than a serious forecast, said Alison Cottrell, economist at PaineWebber in London.

By forecasting a French deficit of 3 percent next year, the commission endorsed the government's use of the France Telecom payment, a move criticized by Germany. But in an unexpected warning to Paris, Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the commissioner for monetary affairs, said countries would be judged in early 1998 on the "durable character" of their budget reforms.

"We will not be content with one-shot measures," he said.

BOOKS

REWRITES: A Memoir

By Neil Simon. Illustrated. 397 pages. $25. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A LITTLE way into "Rewrites," a pleasant memoir of his first 46 years, the playwright Neil Simon, now 69, wonders about the source of humor. "No one has yet determined, to my satisfaction," he writes, "what elements of nature, genetics and environment have to combine to form a man or woman with a keen sense of humor."

The subject seems to baffle him. After touching briefly on poverty, bigotry and sibling rivalry with his older brother, Danny, as possible sources of his own comic sense, Simon moves on to how he learned about theatrical comedy by writing 22 drafts of his first play, "Come Blow Your Horn." Yet to judge from his memories of growing up, the likely source of his comic vision was probably the absurd behavior of his parents, who separated some eight times before ending their marriage permanently.

Simon recalls how his mother once came home late from visiting her sister, turned on the hall light and screamed at the sight of a body on the floor. On closer inspection, it turned out to be an empty suit laid out with shoes at the bottom and a hat where the head should have been. "What my father intended I dare not even guess," he writes, "but to my mother's credit, instead of getting angry, she burst out laughing and continued to laugh as she got into bed next to my silent father."

As painful as his memories of his parents may be, his rendering of them make up the funniest passages in "Rewrites." Elsewhere, his book is mainly the story of his climb to theatrical success in the tradition of Moss Hart's "Act One," a book Simon obviously admires.

He tells how he started to write his first play, which became "Come Blow Your Horn," in 1957, to escape having to write gags for comedians like Sid Caesar and Jerry Lewis, which would have demanded his living in California, a place he and his wife, Joan, hated. Twenty-two drafts later, he had slowly but surely learned the essentials of comedy writing for the theater, like making all the characters likable and making certain that they all met each other at some point during the play.

"Come Blow Your Horn" got mixed reviews when it finally opened in New York in the fall of 1960. But the producers built a word-of-mouth following with free tickets and endorsements from Noel Coward and Groucho Marx in Leonard Lyons's newspaper column. Simon was on his way, and his skill at coaxing comedy out of the seemingly mundane produced one hit after another.

For a master of the one-liner, Simon writes surprisingly flat prose, which sometimes wobbles between the cliched and ungrammatical. And he sounds a shade pretentious in passages like the one in which he raves about falling in love with European culture in general but neglects to mention any work of art or music in particular.

Still, the virtues of "Rewrites" don't depend on good prose. His portraits of the people he worked with are acute and winning: the director Mike Nichols, the choreographer Bob Fosse, the actor George C. Scott, among others.

And he certainly knows how to dramatize an anecdote, whether it concerns Maureen Stapleton's amusing reaction to a play of his that she might easily have misconstrued as invading her privacy, or the wonderfully understated and sympathetic response of his wife when a short-lived sexual crisis prompted him to ask for "a leave of absence" from their marriage.

Unlike the typical celebrity memoir, Simon's doesn't heap worn-out adjectives of praise on his wife. Instead, he tells stories that make you like and admire her. And when she was diagnosed at 38 with fatally metastasized breast cancer, he movingly details her courageous response and his own stark panic. No wonder he reports in his introduction that when he reached that point in his memoir, although he was only 46, "something told me to stop."

After the curtain has fallen, you take an intermission.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trsucott

IN the semifinals of the open series, in the World Championship, the Danish team thought they had defeated Indonesia, but after a scoring correction the result was a tie.

In the eight-deal playoff, the Danes led by 7 imps with one deal remaining. But the last deal was the one in the diagram, a borderline slam that could produce a swing.

Sance Panelewen and Giovanni Watulingas, as North-South, were content to play in four spades. They lost two club tricks and a spade trick.

North and South for Denmark maneuvered cleverly as shown to play spades from the South position. The five-club response showed one or four of the five key cards.

Five diamonds was an inquiry for the spade queen, and if North had denied ownership of that card Denmark would have been in the final. But North had one trump more than he had promised in the auction, and thought that his extra trump plus the jack-nine-eight would be the equivalent of the queen.

After West played the ace and another club, South had to hope that the spade queen would fall in two rounds. He played ace and king and the contract failed.

NORTH
♠ J 9 8 5 2
♡ A 9 4 3
◇ Q J
♣ 6 2

WEST
♠ 3
♡ K J 10 2
◇ 10 6
♣ A Q J 10 7 3

EAST (D)
♠ Q 10 6
♡ Q 8 7 6 5
◇ 9 3
♣ 9 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A K 7 4
♡ —
◇ A K 8 7 5 4 2
♣ K 8

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ◇	2 ♣	Dbl.
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 ◇
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♣
Pass	5 ◇	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club ace.

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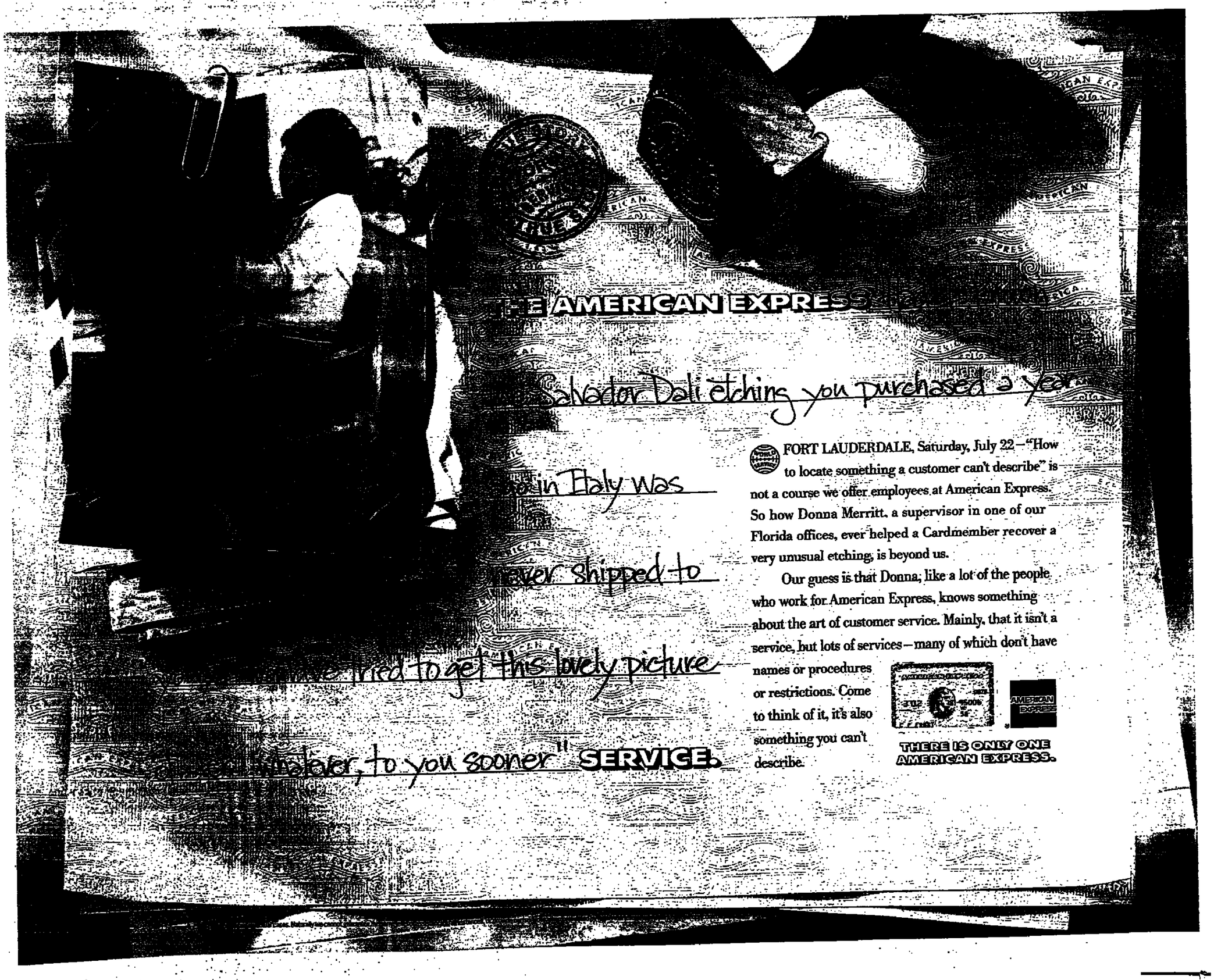

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Traveling To Toronto

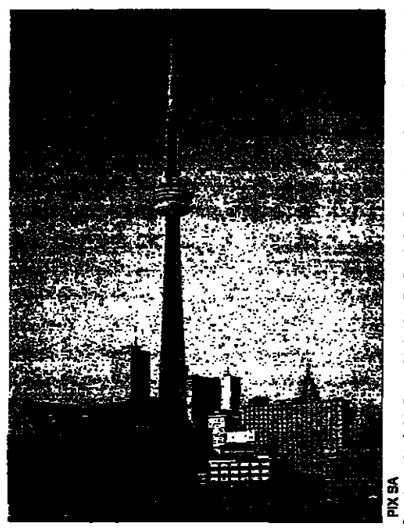
International Jet-Setting With ITT Sheraton

SHAKING OFF ITS centuries-old reputation as "Toronto the Good," a city once so straitlaced that even Sunday window shopping was considered sinful (the city's department stores were obliged to pull curtains over their windows on the Lord's Day), Canada's largest city is emerging as many people's idea of urban perfection: cosmopolitan, dynamic, culturally vibrant, clean and safe.

Toronto was established as a French fur trading post in 1750, before the British colonized it. In 1793, the then governor of Ontario, John Simcoe, selected the north side of the Toronto Bay as the site of a new settlement to be laid out on the model of a European city; called York, it was made the capital of Upper Canada. The name was changed to Toronto, a Huron Indian word meaning "meeting place," when the city was incorporated in 1834.

For much of this century, the city has been living up to its name. It was originally a stronghold of Scottish and English settlers, but a liberal local and national immigration policy that welcomed newcomers from a wide number of countries has helped turn once-staid Toronto into an international mosaic, the most ethnically diverse city in the world, according to the UN.

Beginning in 1965 with the daring new City Hall built by Finnish immigrant Viljo Revell, Toronto also underwent an architectural metamorphosis. The arrival of many businesses from Quebec beginning in the 1970s instigated the rebuilding of the city core, resulting in an eye-catching mix of gleaming modern buildings and Victorian structures. The architectural boom culminated with the building of what has become Toronto's symbol: the 553-meter CN tower, the largest free-standing structure in the world.


PIX SA

The transplanted Quebec businesses helped confirm Toronto as the undisputed financial, manufacturing, cultural, media and transportation hub of Canada.

The city has a well-deserved reputation as a clean, safe, friendly place. Two favorite Toronto anecdotes involve Hollywood film crews – owing to favorable exchange rates as well as Toronto's reputation for diversity of settings and high quality production facilities, they are increasingly making "Tinseltown North" a preferred location for shooting films. When an American film crew spread litter over the streets of Toronto to make it look like New York, cast and crew were surprised when they returned to the set after a break to find the streets had been swept clean. For another film, the cameras had to stop rolling three times during a scene in which an actress was being harassed because helpful locals kept rushing in to rescue the woman.

An acclaimed film festival, the loftily named "Festival of Festivals," and the third-largest theater industry in the world after London and New York – plays and musicals often make their debut in Toronto before going on to Broadway – confirm Toronto's place on the world cultural scene.

For much of its existence, Toronto has been searching for an identity. It may turn out to be "the world's newest great city."

At a Glance

Toronto is built on a grid. Yonge St. and Bloor Ave. form the city's principal intersection; Yonge runs north-south and Bloor east-west.

Toronto is a city best explored on foot, if only to better experience its reputation as a city of neighborhoods. Toronto has two Little Italys, three Chinatowns, a Little West Indies, a Portuguese Village and a Koreatown.

Yorkville, once downtown's bohemian district, is now full of smart boutiques, galleries and restaurants. Kensington Market, a hub of streets, was once home to the Jewish community and is now international in flavor. Street vendors from Portugal, the West Indies, Hungary, Sri Lanka and other countries make up this colorful, vibrant market.

The Beaches, a former cottage resort on the shores of Lake Ontario, is now incorporated into the city and is worth a detour for its mix of beach architecture and Victorian houses.

Getting Around

Toronto is served by the Lester B. Pearson International Airport, Canada's busiest, about a 40-minute, 40 Canadian dollar taxi ride from downtown. The airport express bus connects the airport with all major downtown hotels. Toronto's other airport, the Island Airport, handles short-haul commuter flights and is located in the Harbour, minutes from downtown.

In the city, cabs can be hailed on the street, found at designated taxi ranks or reserved in advance. Tips are not included in the fare. Information for national and international rail travel is available from VIA Rail (tel.: 366 8411). The Toronto Transit Commission's more than 6,000 kilometers of bus, streetcar and subway routes cover virtually every corner of the city. A token, ticket or exact change is required. Transfers are interchangeable on subway, streetcar and bus.

Toronto is actually farther south than most of Michigan and on the same latitude as Northern California. It benefits from warm winds from Lake Ontario and has a relatively mild climate (for Canada): The average summer temperatures is 23 degrees C, and average winter temperature is -6 degrees C. Visitors to Toronto between early December and late March should certainly come with warm clothes, but frosts never last more than a few days.

In a Word

English is Toronto's official language, but street signs are often bilingual in English and the predominant cultural language of the neighborhood. Toronto is no melting pot: One-half of the city's 200,000-strong Chinese community, for example, claims Chinese as its first language.

Wining & Dining

With more than five thousand restaurants and a culinary diversity that reflects the city's multicultural mosaic, the visitor has no end of dining choices. Although eating out can be expensive, the weak Canadian dollar (25 percent to 30 percent lower than its American counterpart) takes the edge off often pricey restaurant meals. Service and taxes are not included; a 15 percent tip is standard.

Canoe. Fifty-fourth floor, Toronto Dominion Bank Tower, 66 Wellington St. W. Tel.: 364 0054. This newcomer on the Toronto restaurant scene features an outstanding view of the city, a clean, stylized decor and upmarket Canadian regional cuisine. Creative dishes include a starter of canoe-smoked salmon with new potatoes and Macintosh apple salad, and a main dish of terrine of Quebec foie gras with fresh morels, dates and Cabernet compote and toasted wild pecan brioche. Extensive, pricey wine list.

Jump Cafe and Bar. Commerce Court East, 1 Wellington St. W. Tel.: 363 3400. A bustling mix of trendsetters and power diners favor this airy restaurant with an atrium. It offers fresh daily specials and favorites like Mucovy duck with cinnamon and red currants, almonds and wild rice.

Splendido Bar and Grill. 88 Harbord Street. Tel.: 929 7788. A bright, lively eating place. The menu of predominantly Italian cuisine with international inspiration changes monthly and might include filling antipasti like mission figs, octopus salad and scallops. Delicious wood-fired pizzas might be covered with tandoori shrimp, mango, fresh tomato and ricotta.

Joso's. 202 Davenport Rd. Tel.: 925 1903. A perennial Toronto favorite, serving some of the city's freshest fish and seafood. Visitors should be forewarned about owner Joseph Spralja's eccentric taste in decor: erotic ceramic sculptures of women grace the restaurant. Mediterranean specialties include octopus steamed in garlic and parsley, deep-fried squid and perfectly prepared, flavorful fish.

North 44. 2537 Yonge St. Tel.: 487 4897. The name refers to Toronto's latitude, a theme reinforced by an enormous compass hanging from the ceiling in this dramatically decorated restaurant. Chef Mark McEwan has gained a reputation for his stylish Continental food with Asian touches. Specialties include dishes like charred Ahi tuna with sesame peppercorn crust, spiced jicama, sweet potato galette red papaya salsa and soya glaze, or roasted duck breast with organic purple carrots, whipped potatoes with parsnip infusion and cloudberry sauce.

Thai Magic. 1118 Yonge St. Tel.: 968 7366. This warm, welcoming restaurant done up in soft mauves and greens serves refined, flavorful Thai dishes like Tom Yum Kai, a spicy shrimp soup flavored with lemongrass; delicious satays; and Thai curries, including chicken green curry or shrimp red curry. Service is always gracious.

Calling Around

Country code: 1. City Code: 416.

- Operator Assistance: 0.
- Emergencies: 911.
- Information on social and health services and services for the disabled: The Community Information Centre of Metropolitan Toronto (tel.: 392 0505, 24 hours a day).
- Tourist information: Metropolitan Toronto Convention and Visitors Association: 203 2500; or toll free in Canada and Continental U.S.: (1 800) 363 1900.

Karen Burshtein

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WRITER: *Karen Burshtein, a Canadian travel writer.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

Next City

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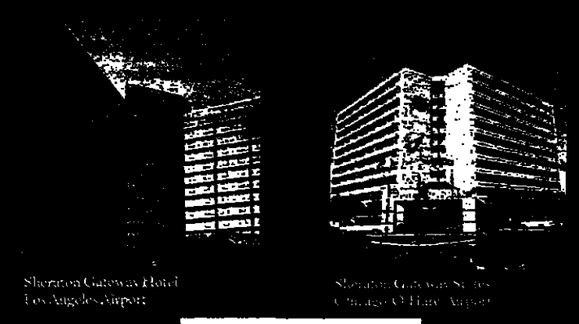
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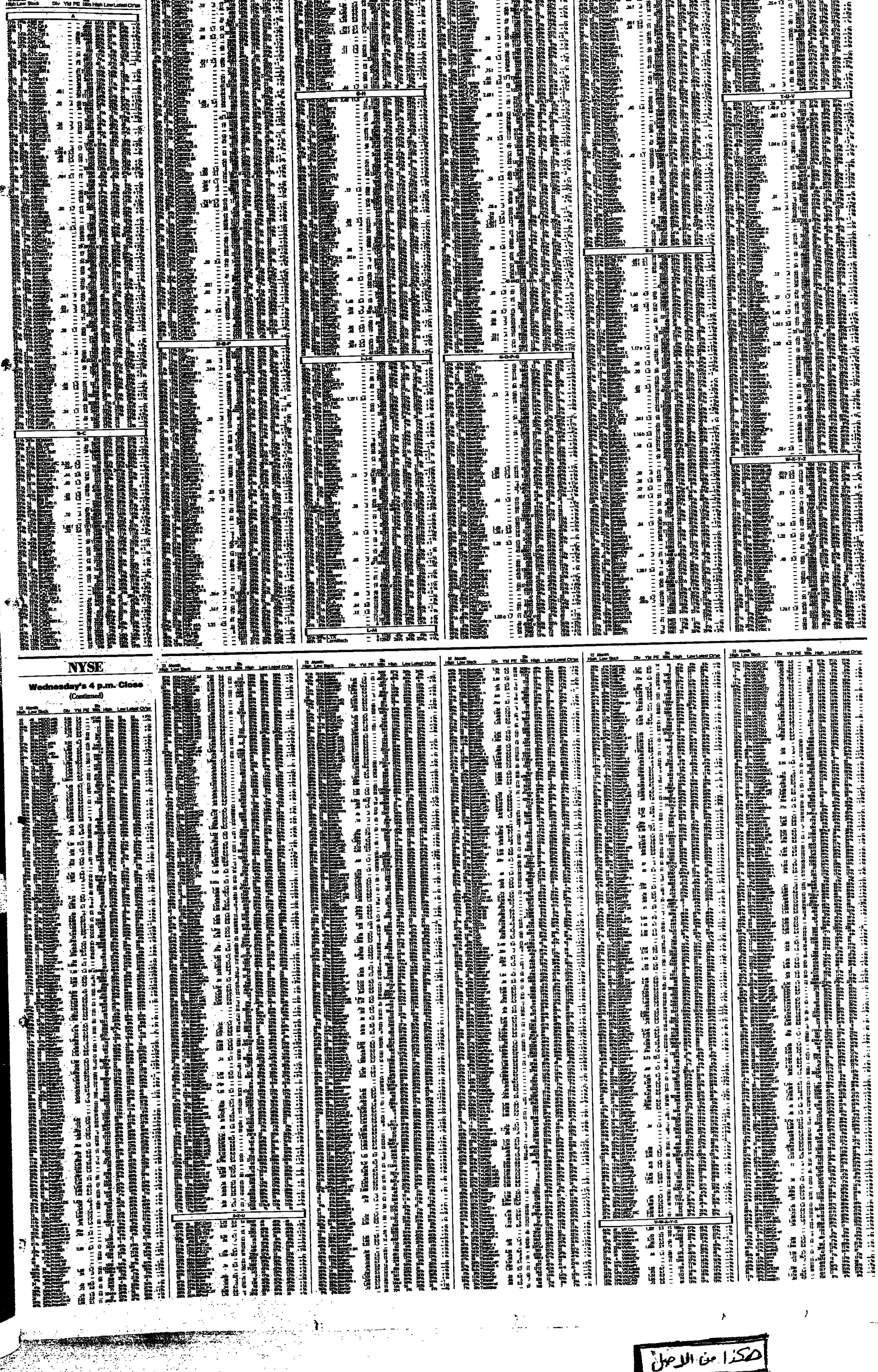
the Gateway Hotel concept in 1993. The other Gateway Hotels are the Sheraton Gateway Los Angeles Airport; Sheraton Gateway Hotel, Atlanta Airport; Sheraton Gateway Suites Chicago O'Hare Airport; and the Sheraton Gateway Hotel Miami International Airport.

Sheraton Gateway Hotel in Toronto International Airport: Tel.: (905) 672-7000. Fax: (905) 672-7100. Toll-free reservations: (1-800) 565-0010.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

هكذا من الاصل

WORLD ROUNDUP

Clemens Is a Free Agent

BASEBALL Roger Clemens and John Wetteland, the World Series MVP, are among nine players who have filed for free agency. Clemens, a three-time Cy Young Award winner, has spent his entire career with the Boston Red Sox.

Two other players from the World Series champion New York Yankees put themselves on the market: catcher Joe Girardi and infielder Tony Fernandez. Also filing were Cubs' infielder Ryne Sandberg; Padres' pitcher Fernando Valenzuela; Astros' pitcher Doug Drabek; Expos' pitcher Mark Leiter and Giants' infielder Robby Thompson. *(Reuters)*

Carling Keeps His Place

RUGBY UNION Will Carling has retained his place at center on England's team for a match against Italy at Twickenham on Nov. 23. Jeremy Guscott, Carling's longtime partner at center, has been dropped to make way for Phil de Glanville, the new captain.

Meanwhile, Australia dropped its winger and full back, David Campese, 34, the most capped player in rugby union, for its game against Scotland on Saturday. Joe Roff will take Campese's place. *(Reuters, AFP)*

India Wins Final

CRICKET India beat South Africa by 35 runs to win the final of the Titan Cup, a triangular one-day competition in Bombay on Wednesday. Chasing a target of 221 for victory, South Africa was all out for 185 in 47.2 overs.

India's skipper, Sachin, made 67 in India's total of 220. Then spin bowler Anil Kumble took four South African wickets. *(AP)*

Cigar Draws Stud Deal

HORSE RACING Coolmore Stud of Ireland said Wednesday that it had negotiated a deal with Allen Paulson, the owner of Cigar, by which the American equine superstar would stand at Ashford Stud, a subsidiary of Coolmore, in Kentucky. The deal valued Cigar at about $25 million. *(Reuters)*

Maple Leafs Beat Blues

NHL Jamie Baker scored his first goal for Toronto as the Maple Leafs beat the St. Louis Blues, 6-3, in the only NHL game Tuesday. Baker combined with checking-line teammates Todd Warriner and Mike Craig for three goals and four assists. *(AP)*

Moe Doiron/AP

Igor Kravchuk of St. Louis stickhandling against Toronto.

Voters Spurn Kemp and Petty, but Some Ex-Athletes Run and Win

The Associated Press

Although Jack Kemp won two American Football League championships and Richard Petty won 200 major stock-car races, both were losers on Election Day. Some other former athletes ran successfully, however.

Kemp, chosen by Republican presidential nominee Bob Dole as his running mate, took a Super Bowl-sized beating on Tuesday, but Kemp said he had no regrets after President Bill Clinton was re-elected.

Petty, the biggest winner in stock-car racing history, lost his bid to become North Carolina's secretary of state. The so-called "King" of NASCAR racing was soundly beaten by Elaine Marshall, a Democrat and a lawyer.

"This," Petty said with a heavy sigh, "was enlightening. If I had known I wasn't going to win, I wouldn't have run."

It was the first attempt at statewide office by Petty, a longtime Republican activist whose political credentials include 16 years as a Randolph County commissioner.

Petty drew the ire of some party officials for refusing to campaign with fellow Republicans. Some voters also voiced concern about his admission that he had no plans to treat the secretary of state's job as a full-time position. "We went to the people," Petty said. "We did our thing."

The day wasn't a total washout for the Petty family, however. The driver's wife, Lynda, was re-elected to her fourth term as a member of the Randolph County Board of Education.

Among other athletes running for office, Bill Kenney, a former quarterback for the Kansas City Chiefs, lost the Missouri lieutenant governor's race to the incumbent, Roger Wilson. But baseball pitcher Jim Bunning, former football stars Steve Largent and J.C. Watts, and track great Jim Ryun ran as Republicans and won.

Bunning, inducted into the baseball Hall of Fame last August, was elected to his sixth term as a U.S. representative from Kentucky. He beat Denny Bowman, the mayor of Covington, Kentucky.

"I waited 25 years to stand on that field in Cooperstown and get that plaque," Bunning said. "You might imagine it felt pretty good. I have that same feeling standing here tonight."

Largent and Watts were re-elected to congressional seats in Oklahoma. Largent, a Hall-of-Fame receiver with the Seattle Seahawks, defeated a Tulsa writer, Randolph Amen.

'If I had known I wasn't going to win,' said Richard Petty, the former NASCAR champion, after he was beaten at the polls, 'I wouldn't have run.'

"I am excited, I'm humbled and I'm honored by the results," Largent said.

Watts, who led Oklahoma to two straight Orange Bowl victories in the late 1970s, beat a state representative, Ed Crocker.

"It's time to take off the campaign suits and put back on the congressional suits and get back to work," Watts said.

Ryun, the former world-record holder in the mile, beat John Frieden for a congressional seat in Kansas. It was the first political race for Ryun, who won a silver medal in the 1,500 meters at the 1968 Olympics.

"I think the people believed my message, and I'm really grateful for that," said Ryun, a conservative with deep religious convictions.

A former University of Kentucky basketball player, Scotty Baesler, was re-elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the Bluegrass state. Baesler, a Democrat, played for the Wildcats in the early 1960s.

Another former college basketball player, Steve Gill, lost to the incumbent, Bart Gordon, in a Tennessee congressional race. Gill, a Republican, was a reserve for the University of Tennessee in the 1970s.

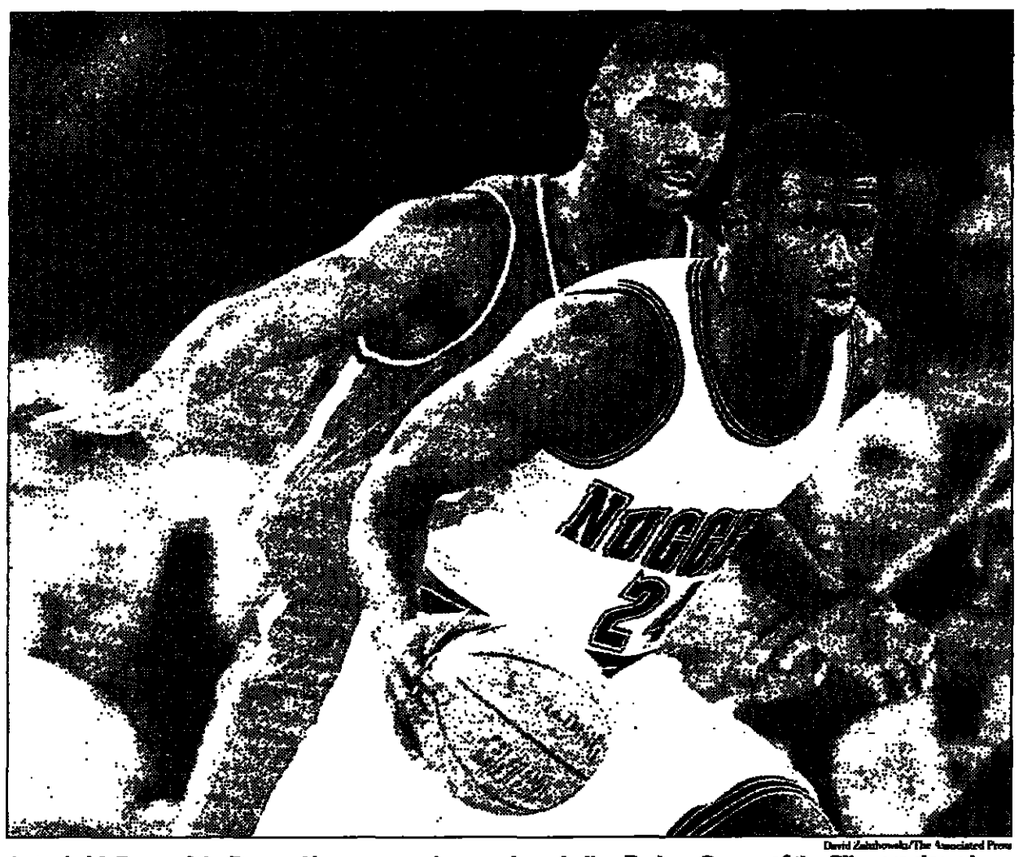
Justin Cross, an offensive lineman for the Buffalo Bills in the 1980s, lost his bid for a seat in the New York State Assembly.

Stadiums were also on the ballot in several cities. Voters in Houston, Miami and Detroit approved measures that cleared the way for new downtown sports facilities.

Harris County voters narrowly approved plans for a $265 million baseball stadium in Houston. The Houston Astros' owner, Drayton McLane Jr., said a new stadium was needed to keep the team in the city.

Dade County voters approved a plan for the Miami Heat to build a $165 million waterfront arena on valuable public property after the team agreed to pay all the construction costs. The Heat's owner, Micky Arison, had threatened to sell or move his team if the proposal was rejected.

The drive to bring the NFL's Detroit Lions back to the city from the suburbs passed a major hurdle when Wayne County residents approved a tourist tax to help pay for a new stadium.



David Zalubowski/The Associated Press

Antonio McDyess of the Denver Nuggets scooping up a loose ball as Rodney Rogers of the Clippers closes in.

Lakers Drub Knicks As Shaq Dominates

By Mike Wise
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shaquille O'Neal and the Los Angeles Lakers rolled into Madison Square Garden and abruptly showed why the Western Conference is a whole new world and why the Knicks are fortunate O'Neal left Orlando.

O'Neal scored 26 points and hauled down 13 rebounds on Tuesday night, and he and Nick Van Exel each converted a huge shot in the final 1 minute 14 seconds to lead the Lakers past New York, 98-92, before one of the loudest regular-season crowds at the Garden in recent memory.

With 1:14 remaining and the Knicks within 2 points, O'Neal was double-teamed when he faced up about 10 feet (3 meters) from the basket at a 90-degree angle. Jarred by contact from Patrick Ewing and Charles Oakley, he gathered himself and hit a short jump shot to put Los Angeles ahead by 90-86.

Van Exel then put the game away, swishing a 28-footer with the shot clock running down and only 40 seconds remaining in the game to give Los Angeles a commanding 93-86 lead.

Allan Houston finished with 16 points on 7-of-16 shooting for the Knicks, but had two crucial misses in the final few minutes and tried to force an errant pass to Larry Johnson with 2:19 remaining and New York down by 86-84. Van Exel poked the ball away and recovered it.

Johnson also faltered, badly missing two free throws with 1:03 remaining that would have brought New York to within 2 points. As it was, the Lakers calmly came down the court, rotated the ball and found Van Exel, who dropped his 28-foot bomb.

O'Neal, who shot 12 of 23, clearly won the head-to-head matchup against Ewing, who finished with 21 points and 6 rebounds.

Johnson finished 3 of 8 from the free throw line and had only 7 points and 7 rebounds in 34 minutes. John Wallace added 12 off the bench.

Elden Campbell scored all 13 of his points in the second half for the Lakers, and Eddie Jones finished with 15. The Lakers moved to 3-0 for the first time since 1987-88, the last time they won a National Basketball Association title.

The key to stopping O'Neal, most teams have realized, is not the Hack-a-Shaq defense but rather the Lack-a-Shaq offense, whereby O'Neal sits on the bench, stewing over his foul trouble.

The Knicks succeeded, but the Lakers' coach, Del Harris, did not cooperate. With 9:03 left, Ewing hit the most improbable shot of all over O'Neal, scooping a 10-footer in underhanded after he lost control of the ball and giving O'Neal his fifth personal foul.

But Harris, electing to gamble, did not sit O'Neal down.

Ewing picked up his fourth foul with 4:37 left in the third quarter trying — what else — to stop O'Neal from dunking on him. Moments later, O'Neal tied up Johnson as he was rising for a dunk, a play many in the building believed to be a foul. Johnson, complaining loudly over the call, was called for a technical.

O'Neal rendered the Knicks' post defense useless for most of the first half, mowing down Ewing and anyone else who came over to help on his way to 15 first-half points. O'Neal weighs about 20 more pounds than he did last season, which means he is pushing 325 pounds (147 kilograms).

Ewing found this out in the most painful way imaginable. Knocked off balance by O'Neal while trying to block his path to the basket, Ewing slid about 15 feet across the floor as the crowd begged for an offensive foul call.

He was no match physically for O'Neal, and he was certainly not up to the same skill level, either. Ewing was 2 for 9 in the first half from the field. He committed three turnovers and never got untracked in the first two quarters.

New York shot 38.6 percent from the field in the half, compared to the Lakers' 51.6. O'Neal had 7 rebounds to go with his 15 points and Cedric Ceballos added 13. No one was in double figures for the Knicks.

The Knicks were hoping for a big lift from Oakley, who returned from a two-game suspension for fighting with Charles Barkley in the preseason. He made his impact felt immediately, dropping in a 3-pointer to open the scoring. He left for the trainer's room with 2:41 remaining in the period, complaining of a jammed right finger.

He returned later and kept O'Neal as far away from the basket as he could. But in his only regular-season appearance at the Garden, the Lakers' new center did not leave any doubt about his dominance.

Bulls Are Picking Up Where They Left Off

The Associated Press

Michael Jordan scored 22 points as the Chicago Bulls routed the Vancouver Grizzlies, 96-73, in Chicago and improved to 3-0.

Dennis Rodman had 19 rebounds and 13 points while Scottie Pippen had 14 points, eight assists and seven rebounds. Vancouver led 27-25 after the first quarter, but was outscored 32-16 in the second period.

Hawks 117, SuperSonics 95 Atlanta made a team-record 16 3-pointers, including five each by Mookie Blaylock and Steve Smith, and won at Seattle. The Hawks shot 16-for-29 on 3-pointers, and six different players hit from long range.

Pistons 83, 76ers 81 Grant Hill made two foul shots with 2.8 seconds remaining and Detroit beat the 76ers for the ninth straight time, including five in a row at Philadelphia.

Spurs 74, Cavaliers 68 Even without injured David Robinson, Chuck Person and Will Perdue, San Antonio still managed to beat Cleveland for the seventh straight time. The visiting Spurs trailed 50-33 midway through the third quarter, but Dominique Wilkins and Vernon Maxwell each scored eight points during a 30-13 run.

Raptors 100, Mavericks 96 Walt Williams scored 34 points and Damon Stoudamire made a go-ahead basket with 56 seconds left as Toronto rallied past visiting Dallas.

Clippers 82, Nuggets 78 Terry Dehere made three foul shots in the last 15 seconds, and Los Angeles won at Denver. Stanley Roberts scored 21 points for the Clippers. His free throw with 1:15 left tied the game at 78.

Timberwolves 98, Suns 95 James Robinson put Minnesota ahead with a 3-pointer with 1:19 left as the visiting Timberwolves beat Phoenix.

Trail Blazers 111, Warriors 93 Rasheed Wallace made 13 of his first 14 shots and scored a career-high 32 points as visiting Portland beat Golden State.

Rockets 102, Kings 80 Hakeem Olajuwon scored 34 points and Charles Barkley had 16 as Houston beat Sacramento for the second time this season. The Rockets improved to 4-0 and spoiled the Kings' home opener.

NBA ROUNDUP

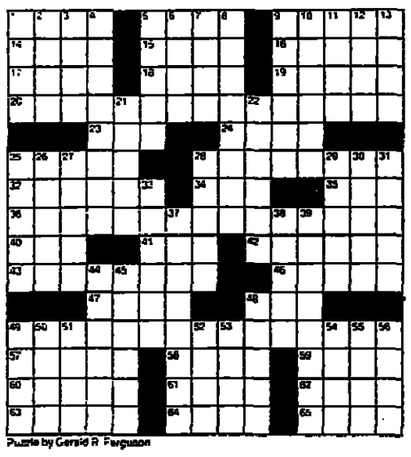
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Shoulder of a road
5 Magician's word
9 Succotash ingredients
14 Sneaking suspicion
15 Wheels of fortune?
16 · — Gay
17 Dove rival
18 Forefather of the Edomites
19 Jane Smiley's "A Thousand — —"
20 Place for picky people?
23 Audio systems, for short
24 Blended — —
25 Noted Arctic explorer
28 London terminus
32 Nut favored in Chinese cooking
34 50's political initials
35 Gaelic "Oh my!"
36 Friend of Charlie Brown
40 Ariz.-to-Kan. dir.
41 Suffix with resident
42 Algonquian chief
43 One in a million
46 Make a temporary stitch
47 Writer Silverstein
48 Monte Rosa, e.g.
49 Diet setback, maybe
57 A feather in one's cap
58 Delft, e.g.
59 "The Talmadge Girls" author
60 Goes up against
61 African despot
62 Find fault
63 Sworn body
64 Blathers
65 Up for grabs

DOWN

1 Two hearts and others
2 Touch up, in a way
3 Backside
4 Language blooper
5 Commoners
6 Department north of Paris
7 First name in Persian poetry
8 Hercule Parrot's home on Farraway Street
9 Go for
10 One way to pay
11 Cartoonist Walker
12 Novelist Waugh
13 Pane holder
21 "McO" star
22 Bakers' supplies
25 First-anniversary gift
26 Turgenev lady
27 Swelling, in England
28 Loudly commends
29 Authors Henry and Philip
30 Mendelssohn's — — in E flat major
31 Lamenter's question
33 Gibberish
37 Send from
38 Poet Neruda
39 Mexican cruise port
44 Scarves worn to the races
45 Exchange for "my kingdom"
48 Church ones
49 Bloke
50 King of the road
51 Burden
52 Jane Addams who wrote "Slaves of New York"
53 QB Kramer
54 Bar stuff
55 Needing liniment
56 Armchair athlete's channel



Puzzle by Gerald R. Ferguson

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 6

F	A	I	R		B	A	L	D		B	O	Y	E	R
U	L	N	A		R	H	E	A		E	N	E	R	O
R	E	D	B	R	E	A	S	T		T	A	L	I	A
			B	U	Y		E	E	G	S		L	T	S
A	S	P	I	R	E	S			D	R	O	P	O	U	T
S	T	U		A	R	A	B		A	N	E	W			
C	O	R	A	L		F	L	A	N		E	B	A	N
A	M	P	S		B	E	A	R	D		Y	E	N	I
P	A	L	O		A	R	C	O		T	E	L	E	X
		E	N	I	D		K	O	B	E		L	Y	E
S	C	H	E	M	E	R		M	O	N	E	Y	E	D
C	O	E		P	N	E	U		L	O	B			
O	M	A	H	A		G	R	E	E	N	B	A	C	K
P	E	R	I	L		A	G	A	R		E	X	P	O
E	S	T	E	E		L	E	T	O		D	E	U	S

TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES
We're up to something good.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	2	0	1.000	—
New York	2	1	.667	½
Washington	1	1	.500	1
New Jersey	0	1	.000	1½
Orlando	0	1	.000	1½
Boston	0	2	.000	2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	2½

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	3	0	1.000	—
Detroit	3	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	2	0	1.000	½
Cleveland	2	1	.667	1
Atlanta	2	2	.500	1½
Charlotte	1	1	.500	1½
Toronto	1	2	.333	2
Indiana	0	2	.000	2½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	4	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	2	1	.667	1½
Utah	2	1	.667	1½
Dallas	1	2	.333	2½
Denver	1	2	.333	2½
San Antonio	1	2	.333	2½
Vancouver	0	3	.000	3½

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
L.A. Lakers	3	0	1.000	—
L.A. Clippers	2	1	.667	1
Portland	2	2	.500	1½
Golden State	1	2	.333	2
Sacramento	1	2	.333	2
Seattle	1	2	.333	2
Phoenix	0	3	.000	3

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Dallas	26	27	28	15— 96
Toronto	28	29	34	24—100

D: Gatling 6-14 10-14 22, McCloud 8-16 0-0 20, Jackson 5-18 9-12 20; T: Williams 13-21 5-5 34, Stoudamire 10-22 5-6 28. Rebounds—55 (Gatling 11), Toronto 56 (Rogers 12). Assists—Dallas 22 (Kidd 5), Toronto 17 (Stoudamire 8).

San Antonio	15	16	19	24—74
Cleveland	13	21	21	13—68

S.A.: Elliott 5-9 6-9 17, Del Negro 5-9 4-4 14; C: Brandon 8-18 3-4 21, Mills 6-17 0-0 12. Rebounds—San Antonio 28 (Anderson 13), Cleveland 40 (Mills 11). Assists—San Antonio 17 (A.Johnson 6), Cleveland 20 (Brandon, Sura, Potapenko 4).

Detroit	26	19	22	22—89
Philadelphia	27	17	23	14— 81

D: Hill 9-22 4-8 22, Hunter 6-15 1-1 17. P: Iverson 9-18 3-7 24, Coleman 9-16 4-4 22. Rebounds—55 (Hill 14), Philadelphia 59 (Weatherspoon 15). Assists—Detroit 16 (Hill 9), Philadelphia 23 (Davis 7).

L.A. Lakers	25	24	24	25— 98
New York	22	23	22	24— 92

L.A.: O'Neal 12-23 2-5 26, Ceballos 5-10 6-7 16; N.Y.: Ewing 8-22 5-6 21, Houston 8-17 0-1 19. Rebounds—Los Angeles 48 (O'Neal 13), New York 47 (Oakley 11). Assists—Los Angeles 21 (Van Exel 6), New York 20 (Ward 9).

Vancouver	27	16	13	17— 73
Chicago	25	32	19	29— 96

V: Anthony 4-11 1-2 13, Abdur-Rahim 5-11 1-2 11, Reeves 4-14 3-3 11; C: Jordan 9-18 1-1 22, Pippen 5-12 4-5 14, Kukoc 6-15 1-1 14. Rebounds— 50 (Reeves, Peeler, Rogers, Edwards 5), Chicago 64 (Rodman 19). Assists—Vancouver 16 (Anthony 5), Chicago 26 (Pippen 8).

L.A. Clippers	18	19	23	22— 82
Denver	30	17	19	12— 78

L.A.: Roberts 8-12 5-6 21, Rogers 5-10 4-5 15; D: D.Ellis 10-21 3-3 25, Stith 7-12 3-6 17. Rebounds—Los Angeles 53 (Vaught 13), Denver 54 (Johnson 5&Assists—Los Angeles 15 (Richardson 6), Denver 21 (Jackson 10).

Minnesota	24	36	25	19—98
Phoenix	28	19	20	28—95

M: Guglietta 6-12 7-10 19, West 7-9 1-2 14, Mitchell 7-10 2-2 16; P: Manning 10-19 4-6 24, Cassell 7-14 9-10 23. Rebounds—33 (Garnett 9), Phoenix 42 (Finley, Manning 8). Assists—Minnesota 22 (Porter 5), Phoenix 26 (Cassell 12).

Atlanta	34	21	36	26—117
Seattle	29	29	18	19— 95

A: Smith 8-19 6-6 27, Blaylock 8-16 0-0 21, Burton 6-8 6-7 20. S: Payton 8-17 4-4 24, Kemp 10-12 3-3 23. Rebounds—Atlanta 45 (Corbin, Smith 9), Seattle 41 (Kemp 9). Assists—Atlanta 23 (Smith, Blaylock 7), Seattle 25 (Schrempf, Payton 8).

Portland	31	28	23	29—111
Golden State	27	29	14	23— 93

P: Wallace 15-20 2-2 32, Anderson 8-16 4-5 23; G.S.: Smith 7-15 4-4 18, Mullin 6-9 3-4 16. Rebounds—Portland 47 (Wallace, Rider, Dudley 9), Golden State 52 (Owes 12). Assists— Portland 28 (Anderson 9), Golden State 26 (Price 8).

Houston	25	24	22	31—102
Sacramento	28	15	20	25— 88

H: Olajuwon 12-23 10-13 34, Barkley 5-11 5-8 16; S: Abdul-Rauf 8-13 0-1 16, Williamson 6-12 2-3 14, Grant 5-10 4-5 14. Rebounds— 49 (Barkley 12), Sacramento 64 (Polynice 11). Assists— Houston 23 (Maloney 5), Sacramento 16 (Richmond 4).

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	8	1	4	20	41	23
N.Y. Rangers	6	7	3	15	54	50
Philadelphia	7	8	0	14	41	43
Tampa Bay	6	5	1	13	42	38
New Jersey	5	5	1	11	25	32
Washington	5	7	0	10	34	39
N.Y. Islanders	3	5	4	10	33	33

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	6	6	1	13	34	36
Hartford	5	4	2	12	33	33
Boston	4	5	3	11	40	40
Montreal	4	6	3	11	52	54
Ottawa	3	4	5	11	34	39
Pittsburgh	3	9	0	6	32	50

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	9	4	0	18	39	31
Chicago	8	5	2	18	40	36
Detroit	5	5	3	13	41	39
Toronto	7	6	0	14	42	42
St. Louis	6	9	0	12	47	51
Phoenix	5	6	2	12	34	37

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	8	4	3	19	51	32
Calgary	7	7	1	15	42	36
Los Angeles	6	6	3	15	42	48
San Jose	6	6	3	15	45	48
Vancouver	7	5	0	14	39	38
Edmonton	7	7	0	14	47	44
Anaheim	2	9	3	7	32	54

TUESDAY'S RESULT

St. Louis	1	2	3—6
Toronto	3	1	2—6

First Period: S.L.-Kravchuk 1, 2, T-, Wartner 1 (Baker, Craig) 3, T-Berezin 5 (Sundin, Schneider) (pp); 4, T-Craig 3 (Murphy, Elliott) (pp). Second Period: T-Baker 1 (Wartner, Craig) 6, S.L.-Matteau 6 (Meyers, Zezel) (pp), 7, S.L., York 4 (Campbell, Yawney) (bb). Third Period: T-Clark 4 (Gilmour) 9, T-Sundin 10 (Gilmour) Shots on goal: S.L.- 9-12-11—32, T- 7-11-8—26. Goalies: S.L.-Fuhr, Casey, Fuhr. T-Potvin.

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Marseille 3, Monaco 1

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Sparta Rotterdam 1, AZ Alkmaar 2

SPANISH CUP

SECOND ROUND, FIRST LEG

Osasuna 1 Real Sociedad 0

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Bosnia-Herzegovina 2, Italy 1

CRICKET

W. AUSTRALIA VS. WEST INDIES

WEDNESDAY, IN PERTH, AUSTRALIA

West Indies innings: 127-8 (31 overs)

W. Australia innings: 128-1 (19.2 overs)

W. Australia def. West Indies by 9 wickets

TITAN CUP

SOUTH AFRICA VS. INDIA

WEDNESDAY, IN BOMBAY

India innings: 220-7 (50 overs)

S. Africa innings: 185 all out (47.2 overs)

India def. South Africa by 35 runs

RUGBY UNION

IN ROSARIO, ARGENTINA

South Africa 45, Argentina Rosario 36

IN PERTH, SCOTLAND

Australia 25, Scottish Districts 9

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CALIFORNIA—Named Marcel Lachemann pitching coach.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

HOUSTON—Named Mike Cubbage third base coach.

PITTSBURGH—Named Jeff Richardson manager of Augusta, SAL. Scott Lovekamp pitching coach of Augusta, and Jim Gutzo special assignment scout.

SAN DIEGO—Signed INF Chris Gomez to 1-year contract.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

ARIZONA—Waived K Greg Davis, Put OG David Love on injured reserve. Signed K Kevin Butler and QB Chad May.

CHICAGO—Signed TE Kenny Cash to 1-year contract.

CINCINNATI—Re-signed DT Tim Morabito. Released DE Todd Kelly.

MIAMI—Waived C Col Dixon. Signed CB Jerry Wilson from their practice squad.

MINNESOTA—Signed RB Leroy Hoard to 1-year contract. Released CB Tasker Barnes.

SAN FRANCISCO—Waived DB Tyrone Smith from practice squad. Signed LB Sam Mustipa to practice squad.

COLLEGE

UCLA—Fired Jim Harrick, basketball coach.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Young Sherlock's Search for Answers

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — Every country has its secret hero. Ireland's is Jason Sherlock. At 20, he can't walk through his native Dublin without a familiar smile from someone he's never met or, less often, a gripe from someone who doesn't personally know him. A game had to be stopped once because children came running onto the field for his autograph.

Yet no one beyond the British Isles has ever heard of him. Sherlock would like to change that.

Sherlock became famous on a weekend two summers ago. He played Gaelic football, a game unique to Ireland, invented so the Irish could avoid having to play soccer and rugby, the sports of their British occupiers. Gaelic football is a mixture of soccer and Australian-rules football. It's played with something like a soccer ball. Use of the hands is allowed.

Because Sherlock grew up playing soccer and basketball, he brought a unique creativity to Gaelic football. Although he is just 5 feet, 7 inches tall (1.6 meters) and weighs 155 pounds (70 kilograms), he played at full forward against the biggest opponents, who often outweighed him by 40 pounds.

He was plucked to the senior division by Dublin, like a teenager being called up by the New York Yankees. When Sherlock shook loose to score the crucial goal of the 1995 semifinal, and then, in the All-Ireland final, passed for the winning score, he became the game's first "superstar".

"It had never happened to any player," said Sherlock, sitting on a couch in a busy Dublin hotel lobby. "The rest of the team were not getting any praise at all. I'm recognizable anyway, but I was probably fortunate. The team are nice, easygoing guys, and they kind of didn't resent it."

Posters and videos followed in an assembly-line way. He began endorsing clothes and sneakers, and he was given a newspaper column. Perhaps this sounds run-of-the-mill, but Gaelic football was amateur until Sherlock popped up. The sport is on the verge of turning professional now, many thanks to him.

When Sherlock describes himself as recognizable, it's because he looks Chinese. His estranged father lives in Hong Kong, and Sherlock hasn't heard from him in years. Though he could afford to live in splendid privacy, Sherlock stays with his mother and stepfather in their three-bedroom house.

He was raised in the Finglas district in the north of the city. It was not the kindest place for someone of a different race, though his accent sounds as red-cheeked and freckled as anyone else's.

"Obviously it was a hardship looking the way I did, having to hear some things," he says. "It was the kind of thing, in those days, you'd answer it with your fists."

Children especially loved him when he became famous. Not long after the All-Ireland final, Sherlock played an annual charity match of all-stars at Croke Park. The audience was about 20,000.

"After halftime, a couple kids ran on to get my autograph," he said. "Then a couple more came on, and a couple more, and then it was a rampage. Thousands of kids came running on. I ran off the pitch. There was security out there but there was nothing they could do. All the players got mobbed." The match was called off.

No one in Ireland is able to guide him through his new universal role. He has found some advice in the videos of Michael Jordan. "He looks so set in himself, he's able to carry out who he is," Sherlock said. "I think he realizes people listen to him, especially young people. He realized he had the power to get through to kids, and it was something he didn't misuse."

SHERLOCK'S favorite sport is basketball. When he was 16 he visited a basketball camp in Pennsylvania. The coaches told him he was good enough to contend for a Division One scholarship to one of the bigger American universities. But that would have meant leaving home.

Sherlock is playing top-division soccer and studying sports management at University College Dublin. His immediate future is in professional soccer. He has been scouted by several clubs in England. One day, he hopes to take after his agent, Kevin Moran, himself a Gaelic star who moved across the sea to play soccer for Manchester United and Blackburn.

"I could get the call-up and have to go over to England right away," he said. "It's going to be hard for a 20 year old. I'll have to go over on my own, have to make all new friends. You don't know what's around the next door."

This year has been quiet. In the summer, a new coach at Dublin controversially used a bigger player in Sherlock's position. Sherlock regained his place for just one full game: the loss that knocked Dublin out of the tournament.

"I don't know whether I was in the right place at the right time," he said, "or it might be because I was a point guard trying to make things happen." There are no answers for a 20 year old.

"Yeah, a lot of it's luck and faith," he decided, as his fellow Irishmen around the lobby stared from the corners of their eyes.

Jack Mikrut/Reuters
Stefan Edberg hitting a return in the last match of his final ATP tourney.

Edberg's Tour Farewell Cut Short by Compatriot

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Even though he is from Stockholm, Nicklas Kulti might be the most unpopular winner of a match in Stockholm Open history.

Playing against Stefan Edberg for the first time in big-time tennis, Kulti won Tuesday's first-round match 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, ending Edberg's dazzling 14-year Grand Prix and ATP Tour career.

The pro-Edberg crowd in the sold-out Royal Tennis Hall — the only empty seats were in the Royal Box — clapped and cheered for one of the sport's greatest gentlemen after almost every point. But it was all in vain.

"The crowd was fantastic, but he overpowered me," Edberg said of Kulti. "He had nothing to lose. I don't think I played too badly to be honest, but I played against a guy who was very hot.

"Nicklas surprised me the way he played. I didn't have many chances. I felt a little bit slower than normal and there was a little bit of tension when I walked on the court."

Not only was this his last tournament, the Stockholm Open has always been very special for Edberg, who has played the tournament for 15 straight years since losing in the first round at age 16 to fellow Swede Thomas Hogstedt in 1982.

"I often took the subway across town to watch the matches in the Royal Tennis Hall when I started training with Percy Rosberg in Stockholm," said Edberg, who grew up in the small town of Vastervik, about a four-hour drive south of the Swedish capital.

"I have so many nice memories of the tournament. It was always so fun and special to play in Stockholm. And I played one of my best matches ever here in the 1986 final when I beat Mats Wilander." Edberg won that match 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

Kulti, ranked 71st in the world going into the tournament, gained the only service break of the match in the fourth game of the second set, passing Edberg at the net to lead 3-1.

Edberg is expected to play his final competitive matches later this month when Sweden faces France in the Davis Cup final in Malmo, Sweden. Edberg was a member of Sweden's championship teams in 1984, 1985, 1987 and 1994. "The Davis Cup is still in the back of my mind, so it's not really the end of it," Edberg said.

After the match, about 30 girls came into the arena in darkness, each giving Edberg a red rose.

"It was fantastic, but it was also heartbreaking because there is so much emotion involved standing there with the spotlight on yourself," Edberg said. "So many things rushed through my head in a short period of time. I really felt it tonight."

Seeded sixth in his final tournament, Edberg won the Stockholm Open in 1986 and 1987 and also reached the 1991 and 1992 final, losing both to Boris Becker.

Edberg, who won a total of 41 singles titles on the Grand Prix and ATP Tours, retires from the game with $20.6 million in winnings.

Holyfield Says He Has Heart, Others Worry About His Skills

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — Evander Holyfield is not afraid. Not afraid that he is a 12½-1 underdog to Mike Tyson. Not afraid that his most recent fights have been struggles while Tyson's have been routs.

The point, said Holyfield, 34, "is that this fight is for all the people who don't think they can accomplish something."

It's difficult to find anyone else in Las Vegas who is giving Holyfield much of a chance against Tyson, the 30-year-old World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, when they meet on Saturday night.

"What do I think of this fight?" said John Russell, repeating a question.

"I think Evander's skills have eroded a whole bunch," said Russell, who trained Buster Douglas, Tyson's only conqueror. "The fact that Holyfield will fight back is not in his favor. When Frank Bruno got hit by Tyson, he fell back into the ropes. I'm not saying Bruno and Seldon didn't try, but they found the canvas awfully quick."

Holyfield, a two-time former champion, has his own take on what he will do to Tyson, who has a 45-1 mark, with 39 knockouts.

"If you built your reputation against good fighters, then you know what you can do," Holyfield said. "A good fighter knows another good fighter. Mike Tyson knows what he's up against. Deep down in his heart, he knows he has a challenge."

Holyfield's reputation is making this Tyson's most attractive pay-per-view event since his return to the ring from prison last year against the bumbling Peter McNeeley. The McNeeley affair was a one-round fiasco that attracted just 1.6 million viewers in the United States. It kept Tyson's next bout, against Buster Mathis Jr., off the pay-per-view airwaves; it wound up on Fox, the fourth U.S. network.

Then Frank Bruno was on pay-per-view, and the audience fell to 1.4 million. Bruno's third-round fall was followed by Bruce Seldon's appearance, and only 1 million homes bought into that one-rounder.

Holyfield could attract a larger pay-per-view audience because of his reputation for fighting back, even if he is not the fighter he was five years ago.

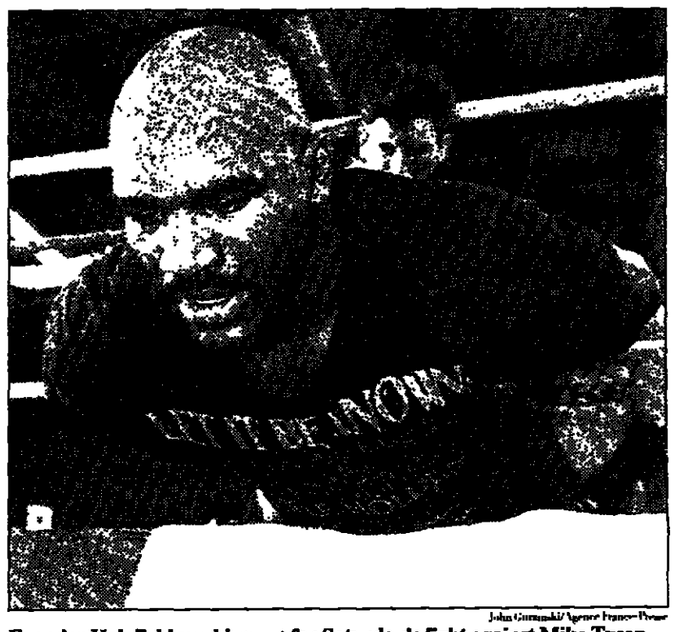
But oddsmakers cannot deny the obvious: Tyson has charged over his four opponents since his return, and averaged 4 minutes 40 seconds (1.55 rounds) per bout while earning $75 million.

In that same span, Holyfield was forced to go 10 rounds in winning a decision over Ray Mercer, was knocked out by Riddick Bowe, and produced an undistinguished fifth-round knockout over blown-up middleweight Bobby Czyz. Holyfield has lost three of his last seven fights.

Still, when Holyfield talks of Tyson, it is with an almost sympathetic air. Holyfield recalls how the two met in 1984 at the Golden Gloves, and how Tyson won the heavyweight division while Evander captured the light-heavyweight crown.

"I felt for him and his background," said Holyfield. "I was 21 and he was 17. I tried to talk to him about overcoming obstacles. He was a lovable guy that was looking for affection. But whenever I attempted to get close to him, people always came between us."

Later that year, the two fought for the only time; as sparring partners in the Olympic trials. It lasted less than a round. "They stopped it," said Holyfield. "We were both swinging too hard."



John Gurzinski/Agence France-Presse
Evander Holyfield working out for Saturday's fight against Mike Tyson.

Bolic Creates Another Upset as Bosnia Beats Italy

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Elvir Bolic scored the winning goal as Bosnia celebrated its first home soccer international with a surprising 2-1 victory over Italy.

Bolic, who scored the goal a week ago that gave his club, Fenerbahce of Turkey, victory at Manchester United in the European Cup, found the net for Bosnia in the 43d minute on Wednesday. He sidestepped goalkeeper Francesco Toldo and hit home an angled shot.

A Hamburg player, Hasan Salihamidzic, had put Bosnia ahead in the fifth minute, with Enrico Chiesa equalizing for the visitors with a fierce shot in the 11th.

Despite the newly-laid athletics track and perfect playing field, reminders of the bombardments of Sarajevo were everywhere. The game started in the early afternoon because the stadium floodlights were still out of action.

The game was not part of World Cup qualification, but the result will increase pressure on Italy's lame-duck coach, Arrigo Sacchi, who could lose his job as soon as the vacant position of president of the Italian federation is filled.

■ **Tommy Lawton, Former Star for England, Dies**

Tommy Lawton, one of the legends of English soccer, has died at 77 after a long illness, Agence France-Presse reported Wednesday.

Lawton was a star center forward both before and after World War II. In 23 games for England's national team, he scored 22 goals. He began his career with Burnley. In the 1938-39 season, at the age of 19, he scored 34 goals for Everton as the club won the league. He joined Notts County for a then British record fee of £20,000 ($33 million) in 1947 and later played for Brentford.

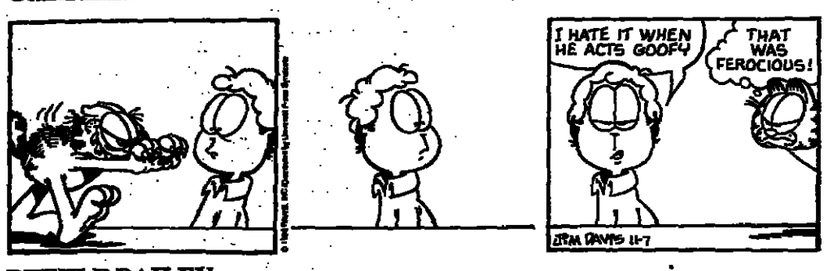
DENNIS THE MENACE

"WHEREVER HE GOES, HE ALWAYS BRINGS SOME OF IT BACK WITH HIM."

PEANUTS

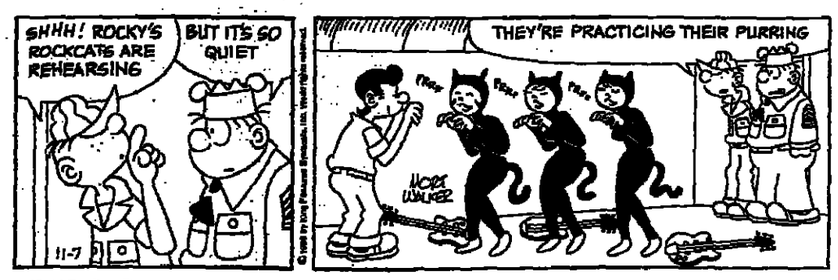
CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID

BEETLE BAILEY



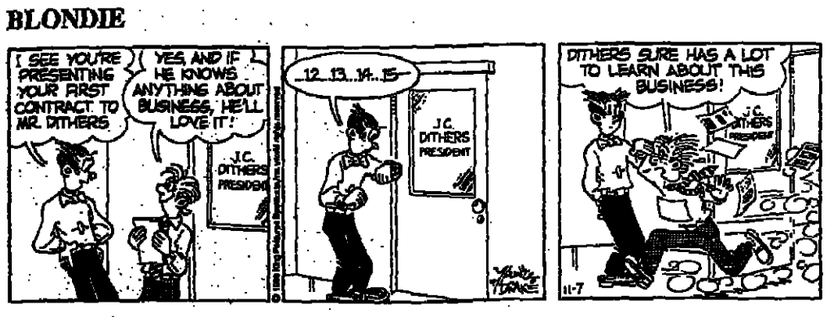
THE FAR SIDE

"She's lookin' good, Vern!"

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD

BLONDIE



JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PEXLE
HARNC
MAJEST
LATNEG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE _____ (Answers Tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UPPER GUILD UNTRUE STUDIO
Answer: A busy knife sharpener does this — GETS TO THE POINT

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ART BUCHWALD

Excuses, Excuses

WASHINGTON — In every political contest there are winners and losers. The 1996 election produced its share of losers — some who took their defeats very hard. Here are the excuses they made.

Buchwald

"My wife was a lousy campaigner."

"The Indonesians refused to give a donation to my race."

"My campaign manager spent all his time with a call girl at the Holiday Inn."

"The local TV station wanted to be paid in soft money."

"I missed going on the 'Today Show' because the hotel operator forget to wake me up."

"My advance man scheduled a giant rally at the shopping mall during the last game of the World Series."

"The press wouldn't report what I said. Then when I complained they reported what I said."

"I admitted smoking a marijuana cigarette when I was in high school, but despite what my mother said I put it out in an ashtray."

"My staff said I wasn't tough enough on my opponent. So I set his car on fire after our debate."

"I made a speech that you could either have prayer in school or burn the American flag but you couldn't have both. No one told me I was in a church."

"My wife said that if I lost the election she wanted a divorce. This made me a lot more edgy than I should have been, so I sold our house to pay for a TV commercial."

"It's not if you win or lose that counts but how you play the game. And if you believe that, I have a Whitewater housing project I would like to sell you."

"I still think that this is a great country, but it will probably be destroyed by Madonna's press agent."

"If Harry Truman had run in my district, he would have lost to Thomas Dewey."

"I now leave the stage with my head high and my arms outstretched with campaign bills. So many people helped me lose this race I don't have time to list them by name. Please hold your applause until I fire all of them."

The Smoker's Guide to London

Reuters

LONDON — A British smokers' rights group launched Wednesday what it says is the world's first travel guide for smokers.

The book, "Smoking in London," gives advice on where to find the most smoker-friendly pubs, restaurants, movie houses and even health clubs in the capital.

"There are still a large number of places in London where smokers are welcome," said Marjorie Nicholson, director of Forest, the Freedom Organization for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco.

Nicholson contends that nearly 30 percent of London residents and workers smoke. This, adding in tourists, "means that three million people light up in the capital daily," she said.

John le Carré: Lies, Damn Lies and the Spy Game

By David Streitfeld
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A few years ago, a fan sent John le Carré a gift. It was a paperback copy of his novel, "The Spy Who Came In From the Cold." This would have been a pointless exercise, but stamped inside was the original owner's name: Aldrich Ames.

The novelist kept the book, although with mixed feelings. "I found it a little bit dirty, a bit creepy, like having someone break into your bedroom."

The most notorious American spy since the Rosenbergs was, it seems, a big fan of England's most famous spy novelist. Ames's library, sold after his arrest, included the writer's Smiley trilogy, which is about the pursuit of deep-penetration agents known as moles. A mole, of course, is exactly what Ames so devastatingly was.

The conventional view of Ames is that he betrayed the CIA and sent men to their deaths for money. But le Carré believes that, in the end, "as traitors and some criminals do, Ames was having a dialogue with God. 'If I do this, will I be caught? Do you still love me if I do that?' "

Ames blatantly broke all the rules of discretion, putting down $500,000 in cash for a mortgage, buying a $50,000 white Jaguar and so on. "That was really an invitation to his maker to lose patience. He knew the stuff. He knew how they find people." He knew from his le Carré, if nothing else.

But if Ames misread le Carré, so did the critics who tried in the early '90s to put the novelist on the shelf, saying that the end of the Cold War made him as relevant as a writer about pirates. Instead, le Carré nimbly shifted gears. His last three books are set in places like the Caribbean or the Caucasus — border regions that offer "a theater for the real future conflict, which is going on all the time. Our own Western perestroika hasn't even begun. The mere fact that communism didn't work doesn't mean that capitalism does. In many parts of the globe it's a wrecking, terrible force, displacing people, ruining lifestyles, traditions, ecologies and stable systems with the same ruthlessness as communism."

He apologizes for "ranting," but this really isn't the right term. In his new novel, "The Tailor of Panama," his hero, Harry Pendel, has a gift for "fluence," the ability to talk impulsively and eloquently, making his theories, arguments and suspicions believable to everyone. Not least himself. For le Carré, fluence has provided wealth and fame. Harry Pendel isn't nearly so fortunate, and in his comic downfall is a trace of there-but-for-the-grace-of-God. Confesses the novelist: "I'm punishing myself."

David Cornwell adopted the name John le Carré so long ago he now says he can no longer recall why he chose it. He hates interviews, hates hearing himself talk about himself, hates giving up an air of mystery. "This is positively my last appearance," he says. He has said this before.

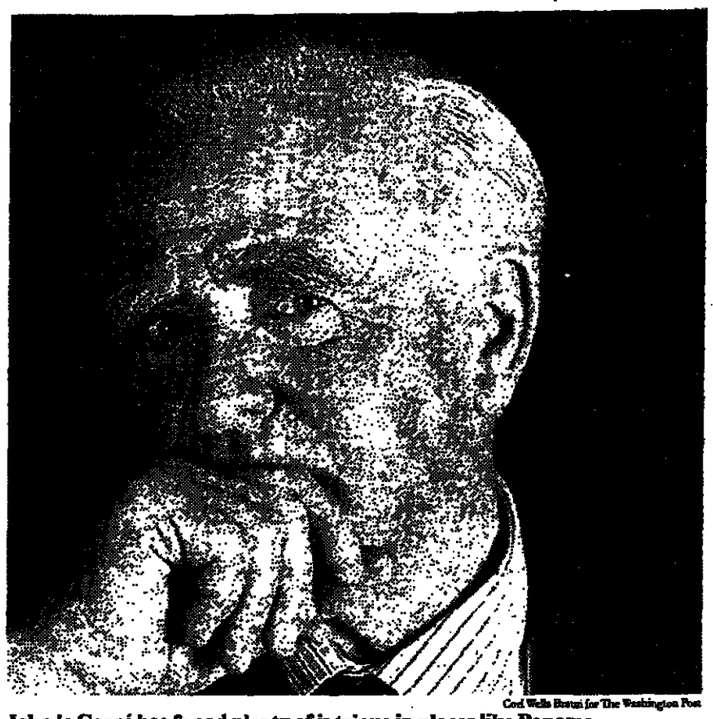
The odd thing is, he's good at talking, particularly in public. It's the fluence. Proof of his verbal talents can be found on the audiotapes he has made of his work. They're done so skillfully that you aren't aware of the narration, just of the story. This is the way fiction should be, and rarely is.

He says he is not the life of the party. Downright dull, he claims. Being entertaining in person would take energy away from being entertaining in print and, at age 65 with maybe a decade of novel-writing left, who would want that? "I go to bed at 9 o'clock. I don't give the fluence away."

In "The Tailor of Panama," Harry Pendel does just that, if rather unwillingly. Harry is recruited as a spy for the British. "We're reopening Panama," he's told. The canal, due to be surrendered by the United States on Dec. 31, 1999, is up for grabs. Where there's intrigue, there's a need for information. And in a small country like Panama, one very expensive tailor can get confided in a lot.

Harry does come up with some great information, mainly by cooking minor facts into elaborate confections. The Japanese want the canal. Revolutionaries are stirring. Certain officials are corrupt. Harry's controller is thrilled. So are the controller's bosses, who add their own spin. In short, this is a novel about self-deceit.

It happens all the time in the intelligence business.


Cord Wells Bureau for The Washington Post

John le Carré has found plenty of intrigue in places like Panama.

"I would love to know what the CIA has spent on fabricated information," le Carré says. "Over the last 25 years, it must be half the national debt." The fibbing and faking are getting worse. "As the systems for propagating information and speeding it around the globe are becoming ever more sophisticated, so do the opportunities to manipulate information." Le Carré pauses to decry what he variously terms "political correctness or sound bites or family values," the notion "of only one correct attitude to any one problem." He means things like the U.S. invasions of Panama and Grenada, the Gulf War. "The manipulation of truth seems to go hand-in-hand with the availability of information."

In "Tailor" the corruption, the misstatements and distortion go all the way up the government and journalistic ladders. "Everyone is using truth as his whore," getting it to do whatever he wants.

"Corruption," he believes, "really can destroy to this extent. One reason why we think that life is good in America is that most of the people who are describing life, the articulate people, are on the gravy end. The people who can't speak for themselves, the inarticulate who grow in numbers every day, have no proper spokespeople."

There's a break in le Carré's work after "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy," his seventh novel, published in 1974. All the books up until then had been set in Europe, a setting he had grown weary of. "I decided I was sitting on my ass too much. I selected education spots." Southeast Asia was first; he saw the endgame in Vietnam. "I became, shamefully or otherwise, a war tourist of a sort." The result was "The Honourable Schoolboy," one of his best books.

After the Cold War, there were two epilogues, "The Russia House" and "The Secret Pilgrim." But then, in "The Night Manager," he turned to the arms and narcotics trades. In "Our Game" it was the fragmentation of the former Soviet empire. Now Panama, a place that has slipped below American radar even though no one knows what will result when the canal is turned over. Le Carré's publisher hoped that the canal would become a late-blooming issue in the presidential campaign, but no such luck. Maybe the Republicans will get their game together in time for the paperback.

PEOPLE

A PROBATION officer says **Marion (Suge) Knight**, head of rap label Death Row Records, should stay in jail without bail because he's a threat to the community and may flee. Knight, who was grazed in the shooting in which rapper **Tupac Shakur** was fatally wounded, was jailed last month for allegedly violating probation. Knight's attorney disputed the allegation, and a bail hearing is scheduled for Thursday. In 1995, Knight pleaded no contest to assault and was sentenced to five years' probation for a 1992 attack on two aspiring rappers in a Hollywood recording studio. He is accused of violating probation by smoking marijuana, failing to take drug tests and leaving the country without notifying probation officials.

□

Debbie Rowe, the woman who is carrying **Michael Jackson's** child, is a 37-year-old nurse for **Arnold Klein**, the Beverly Hills dermatologist known as Skin Doc to the Stars. Klein's office manager, **Barbara Frank**, told The New York Times that Rowe is "very pretty and blonde" and confirmed only that Rowe has been with the office for 15 years and is a nurse. Questions about whether this is her first child, whether she has ever been married, whether she accompanied Jackson on his HIStory tour or whether she is having a romance with him went politely unanswered.

□

Opera has become too small for **David Hockney's** canvas. The British painter said he has sworn off designing opera sets because the companies lack vision. "The trouble is that opera people are so unvisual, they've no sense themselves of color or plasticity or space," Hockney said in BBC Music Magazine. "They don't see that the set with some real lighting can carry the music straight to the audience."

□

The Internal Revenue Service wants $85,887 in additional taxes from the **Fleetwood Mac** singer **Stevie Nicks**, saying she improperly took about $270,000 in business deductions for makeup, hair styling, clothes, a home office and management fees. The case stems from an audit of her 1991 return. But Nicks's attorney, **George G. Short**, said in court papers that the expenditures were necessary because "much of this clothing is discarded immediately after use because it simply cannot be reused, given the energy levels of performances and the heat generated on stage from lights and physical exertion." Now, that's hot.

□

The Film Society of Lincoln Center will honor the actor **Sean Connery** at its annual gala tribute in May. In recent years, the Film Society has honored **Audrey Hepburn, Gregory Peck, Jack Lemmon, Robert Altman** and **Shirley MacLaine**. Last year **Clint Eastwood** was honored.

□

Nancy Kassebaum, the retiring Kansas senator, had hoped to keep secret all details of her forthcoming marriage to the former Senate majority leader **Howard Baker** of Tennessee. So who went and gave away the wedding date of Dec. 7? **Bob Dole**, her fellow Kansas Republican with whom she served 18 years in the Senate. Dole blurted it out at a Knoxville rally where he appeared with the groom-to-be.

□

Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp. and a Harvard dropout, received an honorary doctorate from the Netherlands' top business school for his "entrepreneurial flair and vision." Nijenrode University, the first and only private Dutch university, lauded Gates for his significant contribution to making information technology accessible not only for private companies, but also for educational institutions and individuals. Gates is already a member of the International Advisory Board at the university Loenen, in central Netherlands.

□

"Well, my dear," said **Kitty Carlisle Hart** by way of an update, "I've gone back to my night job." Hart's night job is performing. But she still hasn't severed her connections with the New York State Council on the Arts. Though she resigned in January after 20 years as chairwoman, she now holds the title chairwoman emeritus. So even though she'll be singing and reminiscing next week at the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City, Missouri, she'll be found Thursday serving the arts as the host at an open house and lunch for supporters of Ballet Tech, a school that conducts annual auditions for third and fourth graders from 450 New York City public schools and selects 1,000 for tuition-free ballet training.

MTV/Reuters

DATING FAME — Jenny McCarthy, left, and Carmen Electra taping MTV's dating-game show "Singled Out." Electra is to replace McCarthy as co-host.

I love 0-800-99-0011 in the springtime.

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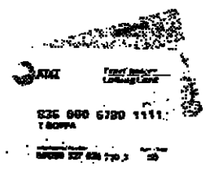

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Ireland	1-800-550-000	Israel	177-100-2727
Italy●	172-1011	Saudi Arabia◇	1-800-10
Netherlands●	06-022-9111	**AFRICA**	
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